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MOFUSSIL.....13-4

...BENGAL... ...BRANCH... ...OF THE... ...ASIATIC...

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE MAHARAJA of Mysore has proceeded to Madras to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness has acted wisely by taking this step. He owes the restoration of his Raj to the grace of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and it was but befitting that when Her Majesty's Representative was in his neighbourhood, he should have done him honor by visiting him. As a sincere friend of the Princes of India the Viceroy was also entitled to this personal distinction. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the present cordial relations between our Government and the Native States are mainly due to the moderation and good feeling of Lord Ripon.

THE NATIVE COMMUNITY of Madras greeted His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with a hearty welcome. Sir Madhava Row read an address of welcome on their behalf. His Highness returned the following reply:

"I thank you most heartily for the address of welcome you have presented to me. I have long looked forward with feelings of interest and pleasure to a visit to the capital of this great Presidency, which is in contact with Mysore along so great a part of its boundaries, and whose people are so closely connected with mine in religion, language, and social customs. I am especially happy to pay this visit at a time when your city is receiving with such rejoicings the most honoured and popular representative of Her Gracious Majesty. You have been so good as to congratulate my government upon initiating and developing an intellectual policy of constitutional and steady progress. I am aware that constitutional government must be the product of long political education and material advancement; and though hitherto our annual representative assembly has been only a means of explaining to the people measures of government, and of consulting them on matters affecting their welfare, yet it is a source of great gratification to me to know that the action of my government is regarded with sympathetic interest in such large centres of activity as the one you have the honour to represent to-day."

Well said.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has prepared a long memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of Railway extension in which it advocates the following lines on broad gauge:

(1) Extension of the Bhopal State Railway through Lalitpore and Jhansi to Gwalior with a branch from Jhansi to Cawnpore;
(2) Construction of the Jhansie-Manickpore Railway, which would be connected at either end with broad gauge lines;
(3) Construction of a line connecting Nagpore with Calcutta;
(4) Construction of a line connecting Godra with Rutlam.

THE CHAMBER advocates the broad gauge. The objections to break of gauge on main lines are not, the memorial represents, limited to delays, expense of transhipment, damage to goods, and loss of weight, but are seriously felt in times of trading pressure, while in times of military necessity they present obstacles that may lead to public disaster. The Chamber is of opinion that the amount needed to successfully develop the recources of the country can only satisfactorily be raised in London and in sterling loans, and that it is only waste of time to consider whether it could be raised in Rupee loans in India, where, owing to the withdrawals of floating capital within the past three or four years for purposes of industrial enterprise and extended trade as well as to successive loans that have been annually floated, the investing power of the country has become well nigh exhausted, and Government securities, as a natural consequence, seriously reduced in value. Nothing, the Chamber considers, could possibly tend more to steady and strengthen exchange in future than this raising of sterling loans in London.

IT IS STATED that Mr. F. Barnes, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, will, on Mr. Thompson's departure for England, rejoin the office of Comptroller-General at Rangoon for three months, and will aferwards proceed on three months' leave. Captain Connor will remain as Aide-de-Camp to Mr. Bernard.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA is pleased to remit the stamp duty payable on receipts given by, or on behalf of, depositors in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank, for sums of money withdrawn from the Bank in all cases in which, but for this exemption, such receipts would be liable to stamp duty. We think this immunity ought to be extended to depositors in all Savings' Banks.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

AT A MEETING of the Native Community of Lahore the following Resolutions were passed against the Ilbert Bill *concordat*:

I.—That this meeting is of opinion that the Government, by entering into an agreement with an Association, has lowered itself in the estimation of the Indian people; particularly because the Association under reference has intimidated, threatened, and insulted the Government in all possible ways; and that by apparently yielding to threats and intimidations, the Government has made the work of honest and large-hearted legislation extremely difficult in the future.

II.—That this meeting deeply regrets that the Criminal Precedure Code Amendment Bill, as passed, has, while removing in an infinitesimal degree race-distinctions in the Magistrates, created for the first time race-distinctions in the accused on the largest possible scale; that it has, while professing to remove administrative inconvenience, added to the already existing inconvenience, by reason of the fact that the Magistrate, where it is found impossible to empannel a jury, will have to transfer the case to another district; and that it has greatly increased the chances of failure of justice because of the fact that in Mofussil towns, where there are few Europeans, a European offender will, in fact, be tried by a jury consisting of his personal friends.

III.—That this meeting is of opinion that the right of trial by jury should be extended to the children of the soil in all trials before the Cort of Sessions; and that in all cases of offences punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or with a fine above Rs. 2, 000, the accused should have the right of claiming to have his case committed to the Court of Sessions.

IV.—That this meeting begs to record its deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his emphatic vindication of the Queen's Proclamation.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Meerut:

Our Major General commanding the Station the Duke of Cannaught and the Duchess laid the foundation stone of the Meerut Town Hall yesterday the 6th February afternoon. I presume to say the Hall must either be called the Cannaught Hall or the Wright Hall. Very grand preparation was made. The native hakeems and the Magistrate of the district were very very busy for the last ten days or more to fit up a suitable shed and canopy and other decoration for the occasion. The preparation was really a very grand one. I doubt whether such a grand scene had ever before been seen at Meerut. Inside the canopy there were all sorts of decorations. There were chandeliers of all sorts, of course without candles as it was day light when the foundation-stone was laid. As the ingress within the Shamiana, was impossible without a ticket and the Magistrate was the dispenser, they were very economically distributed to Military officers and their ladies, to the Municapal Commissioner and those of the natives who subscribed to the fund of the Town Hall. Some were sold for 25 each, a very hard price indeed and even I was told that all the tickets were sold before 2 o'clock. The Duke and party came to the site of the building in an Elephant procession amidst the cheers of the whole populace. There were some forty elephants some, four were clad in richest trappings and Howdhas, but the rest were not so. The scene itself was very pleasing. The band of 30th P. N. I. were present and played. The Volunteers with Messrs. Andrew and Pedrue were present. A wing of the 1st lancers and of 30th P.N.I. were in attendance.

The municipality presented an address to the Duke in a Silver casket through Haffies Sahib, brother to late Elahi Box Khan Bahadoor.

His Royal Highness the Duke laid the foundation stone assisted by Mr. Wright the Magistrate, the Commissioner and the District Engineer. After the ceremony several addresses were read and the Duke returned suitable replies. The roads through which the procession passed were lined with constables and red flags and crowds of people gathered. TheDuke returned the salam of every individual—his kind face was pleasing to all. The city gates through which the Duke passed were very tastefully arranged. There were Naboth playing the sweetest and the timely *ragh*. The procession when returning passed though the Sudder Bazar of the Cantonment. Our Pundit Gungaram erected a very splendid evergreen arch. This was very tastefully arranged and attracted the attention of the Duke and Duchess. The school-boys addressed the Duke and cheered him in right English style.

The shop keepers of Sudder Bazar the richest and poorest decorated their shops as the Calcutta shop-keepers do during Dusserah season.

WHAT ARE the Punjab police about? A Lahore telegram says:—"Robberies continue unchecked. Nearly every house was attempted till emboldened by success, the thieves attempted the house of the district Superintendent of Police." From a paragraph, also, in the Lahore paper, it would appear as if the local police were more ornamental than useful. We learn, for instance, that a raid was committed the other night on the residence of a European gentleman, but owing to precautions having been taken against theft, only a few doors were broken open, and nothing was stolen. The same night the thieves visited Mr. W. Bocquet, but did not go empty away this time. The Lahore paper tells us, however, that the local police are taking steps to arrest the offenders. But their manner of doing it is strikingly original, viewed in the light of the following:—"A few evenings ago a ticca gharri, driving back to Lahore from Meean Meer was stopped by a body of police who suddenly appeared on the scene. After recovering from their fright, the two ladies inside were informed that it was merely a precaution to prevent thieves driving into Lahore in ticca gharris."

A NEW YORK JOURNAL states that it is current that Lord Tennyson received a thousand dollars for the little poem, "Early Spring," that appeard in *The Youth's Companion*. It contained 48 lines or 205 words; so that each line cost over £4, and each word about 20*s*.

THE BILL for legalising marriages between Jews and Christians was thrown out on the second reading in the Hungarian Upper House on Saturday, January 12th, by 200 to 191 votes. This decision has a special significance. It is said to be the first time that Austrian noblemen, asserting their right of sitting in the Hungarian Upper House, have taken part in a political debate.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a morning contemporary gives currency to the following scandal. It appears to be an accepted truth in Berlin that Prince Frederick Charles, well-known as the Red Prince, has for a long time been on bad terms with his wife. She has reason to suspect him of infidelity. According to the rumours flying in Berlin and London, the Prince has never been regarded as a model husband. His wife, it seems, bore with his conduct for a long time, but recently his behaviour has been unbearable. The princess, after much long suffering, determined to leave him; and one day took her departure, going to her own family, who reside at Auhalt. She at the same time vowed that she would never return. The Emperor of Germany is doing his utmost to keep the scandal down. The wife of Prince Frederick Charles threatens to sue for a divorce. The case would then come up before the German Courts, and the sensation that would ensue may be "better imagined than described."

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE informs the Viceroy in Council that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and India Governments, for the year 1884-85, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and seven pence half-penny (1*s*. 7½*d*.) the rupee.

THE INDIAN WITNESS makes the following remarks:

The results of the recent University examinations show in a very striking light the immense superiority of the Bengali students over all competitors. Taking, for instance, the Free Church Institution of this city, it will be seen that it passed more candidates at the First Arts examination than all the colleges and other affiliated Schools in North India combined. It will be said, of course, that Bengal had the start of North India in the educational race, but this will not account for so extraordinary a difference. Some of the colleges in Oudh and the North-West Provinces have been at work long enough to attain better results, if better results were possible, and we see no way of accounting for the failure of the North India student except by conceding to this Bengali competitor a better capacity for learning.

We are inclined to think that the difference lies elsewhere. We fear that the North Indian student is not so well grounded in the elementary school as the Bengali student is.

WE QUOTE the following from the above paper without comment:

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly has addressed a long letter to the London *Times* in defence of the Indian ecclesiastical establishment, in which he succeeds admirably in misstating the case. The following paragraph is a specimen of his inaccuracy:

"I will conclude this letter by a very brief statement of the nature of the clerical staff employed by Government. They are selected from the clergy of the Anglican, Roman, and Presbyterian Churches, because these include by far the greater number of Europeans, and the other Protestant denominations are not found collected in sufficient numbers to warrant the employment of special clergymen; nor is there any insuperable difficulty in the way of their accepting either the Anglican or the Presbyterian form of worship.

This is *very* misleading. There are only five or six Presbyterian chaplains in the whole of India. The aid is practically given to the Anglican and Roman Churches, and Archdeacon Baly knows perfectly well that there is an insuperable conscientious difficulty in the way of vast numbers of Protestants, which keeps them from attending Romanized services in Anglican places of worship.

ONE thousand eight hundred and ninety-one wills were registered in Bengal during the last official year.

THE VIENNA POLICE have arrested Hugh Schenkson of a Silesian judge, who is accused of murdering four servant girls. He is said to have lived comfortably of late years upon the savings of servants whom he enticed away from Vienna, promising to marry them, and murdered in out-of-the-way places.

THERE are 557 congregations of the Church of England in India, served by a working strength of between 180 and 190 clergy, of whom an avarage of 125 are Government chaplains: the rest receive a subsidy from Government amounting to one-third or one-fourth of their stipends, for ministering to Government servants. The balance of 371 stations without a resident clergyman are grouped under the more important stations and visited periodically by the clergy attached to these.

IN ORDER to meet the demand for small silver bits and copper coins for the current year, instructions have been issued, by the Comptroller General to the Mint authorities here, to strike off silver halves, quarters, and two anna-pieces to the extent of rupees fifteen lakhs, and copper coins to the extent of rupees ten lakhs.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following :

Mr. W. F. Whitehead, late sub-editor of the *Bombay Gazeette*, has left this city for Calcutta to join the editorial staff of the *Indian Daily News*. His removal from Bombay, where he had resided for upwards of eight years, is a loss to the Rifle Volunteer Corps, of which he had been a member from its formation. He was one of the best marksmen in the corps, and carried off a large number of prizes, including two championship gold medals. He also held for sometime a commission in the late Captain Tennent's company.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

AN ENTERPRISING publisher is engaged in publishing the lives of some of the ancient poets of Bengal. The series will comprise for the present the lives of Bidyapati, Chundidas and Govindas. The publisher is Babu Sasibhusun Mukerjea, Manager of the *Indian Echo*.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of an unpretending little school-book compiled in English by the Hon'ble Kumar Baikunthanath De entitled "De's Geography of Orissa". Though intended for the use of Orissa schools the brochure may with advantage be introduced into all English schools in India where a knowledge of the Geography of Orissa may not be considered unimportant. Within a small compass the compiler has given much useful information taken from the most recent sources.

WE HAVE had lying before us for some time past Mrs. Sara Parker's prospectus of the American Mesmeric Institute at 103 Jaun Bazar where lectures on mesmerism are delivered every Thursday evening. On Wednesday afternoons a lecture on Hygiene is delivered to ladies only free of charge. Mrs. Sara Parker also gives private lessons in mesmerism, with or without sensitives. The fee charged to members is Rs. 10 a month, which gives them free admission to the Library and to meetings on Thursdays.

WE HAVE received the first number of a Lahore paper entitled "the Social Reformer and Marriage Advertiser." The marriages advertised are chiefly widow-marriages.

THE PROSPECTS of Port Canning are brightening up. The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Hope, our Public Works Minister, accompanied by Mr. Duff Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners and a few other gentlemen, visited Mutla on the 12th instant. They went down the Mutla channel and came round by the Sandheads on their return to Calcutta. This visit was a sort of preliminary inspection of the port and its approaches in view to making it an auxiliary to Calcutta, which is considered overcrowded. The cost of busying and lighting the Port would be about six lakhs.

PROFESSOR Max Muller has written a grand eulogy upon the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. We give the following extract from it :

While Debendra Nath Tagore retired more and more from society, Keshub Chunder Sen's name has been before the world ever since. He and many of his followers gave up their secular employments, and became preachers, teachers, and missionaries. They published books of theistic texts, taken from all the Sacred Books of the world. They built a new paryer hall and their vigorous leader, by his marvelous eloquence, not only in Bengali but in English, won thousands of hearts for his cause. New journals were started, new schools opened, and great efforts made to raise the women of India so as to make them fit fellow-labourers in the cause of religious and social reform. Lastly in 1870, came Keshub Chunder Sen's triumphant journey to England, where he won the respect and love of hundreds and thousands from the highest to the lowest. His success was extraordinary; his speeches, as outbursts of religious fervour, were quite as extraordinary as those of Kossuth's as specimens of political eloquence. After his return to India new troubles began, and it would not be honest to say that Keshub Chunder Sen's English friends could always approve of the steps which he took. But those who knew him best—and I may mention the late Dean of Westminister as one of his staunchest friends to the very last—knew that his intentions were always good. What is called a new schism has taken place, and a more advanced society has been formed, called the Sadharan Somajes, or the Catholic Somaj. At present, these three Somaj are naturally opposed to each other, but to my mind they seem only branches of one vigorous tree—the tree that was planted by Ram Mohun Roy. In different ways they all serve the same purpose, and tend to realize the dream of new religion for India and for the whole world, a religion freed from the corruptions of the past, call them idolatry or caste or verval inspiration or priest craft, and founded on a belief in one God, the same in the Vedas, the same in the Old, the same in the New Testament, the same in the Koran, the same also in the hearts of those who have no longer any Vedas between themselves and their God. Of late, Keshub Chunder Sen's devotion to Christ seem excessive to many of his friends an India and Europe. If he had lived in the first century he would have been the most loving disciple of the Founder of our religion; living in the nineteenth, though he was more truly a Christian than hundreds of thousands who call themselves Christians, yet he would not join our ranks, but set himself the higher and harder task which he called the task of "Christianizing Christianity."

SYUD AHMED KHAN lately paid a visit to Lahore, and there he received an address from the local Indian Association. In his reply he thus complimented the Bengalis :

My friends,—You will excuse me if I am wrong in thinking that this Association, composed as it is of members of all classes and creeds, consists mostly of the Bengalis. (Here one of the members of the Association pointing out that it was composed mostly of Natives of the Punjab, the speaker said that he was sorry that he was wrong here, and continued.) Well, if it consists mostly of the people of the Punjab, even then I would say that this light has been introduced by the self-same people whom I have designated by the name of the Bengalis. I confess that the Bengalis are the only people in our country of whom we can rightly feel proud. It is solely on account of them that the progress of learning, the progress of liberty, and the truthfulness of feeling have spread in our country. I can rightly say that they are certainly the head of all the peoples of India.

The enemies of the Bengali ought to know that this spontaneous testimony comes from the foremost Mahomedan Reformer in India.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Bengal Public Opinion* that Lord Ripon has given a donation of Rs. 1000 in aid of the Building Fund of the City College, Calcutta.

IT IS stated that First Arts classes are to be added to the Calcutta Madrassa. This is due to a recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

FROM next year the Calcutta University examinations will take place in the month of April.

WE HAVE perused the papers in the case of the Raja of Kolhapore's death. We agree with the *Amrita Bazar Putrika* that if a public trial had been given to Green, it would have silenced all suspicion.

THE CHITTAGONG Correspondent of the *Statesman* has the following :

Mr. Kirby, the manager of Mr. Fuller's Joitpora teagarden, has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for assaulting a Baboo, one of Mr. Fuller's clerks. There was an altercation between them, in course of which Mr. Kirby gave the Baboo several severe blows. Mr. Fuller then directed his Baboo to bring a criminal action, and himself dismissed Mr. Kirby from his service. Mr. O'Donnell tried the case, and convicted Mr. Kirby.

What would have been the result if a sympethic jury under the Ilbert Act had tried Mr. Kirby ?

THE ENGLISHMAN hears it rumoured that, at no very distant date, the Chief Commissionership of Assam will be abolished, and the province will again revert to Bengal. The segregation of Assam was a mistake.

DR. HUNTER, who presided at the last annual exhibition of the Oriental Seminary, thus noticed the ex-students of that institution :

I have before me in your report a list of the ex-students of the institution. Among them I find distinguished men of letters, the late editor of the *Bengali*, and the late editor of the *Tatwabodhini Patrika*, the present editor of *Rais and Rayyat*. I find distinguished surgeons. I find men distinguished at the Bar, like your present well-known leader, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. I find a distinguished Judge of the late Supreme Court, the late Shumboo Nath Pundit. You have in this school the examples of men educated entirely in a native institution and under native management, who have become men of the greatest distinction in the country. But there is one name without which the list would not be complete, and that is the name of my distinguished friend the Hon. Kristodas Pal. I have just driven with him from the scene of his labours in the Committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It is my pleasure to agree with him upon most subjects, and it is my misfortune to differ from him on some. But in all the subjects upon which I agree with him I find him a most powerful ally, and in every subject upon which I differ from him I find him a most courteous and gallant opponent. (Applause.)

OUR ENGINEER Correspondent returns to his onslaught upon the system of admissions and promotions in the P. W. D. He says :

Cooper Hill's College is turning out Engineers by shouls, the result being that the number of Assistant Engineers has received a large access, that the UpperSubordinate establishment is being recruited from the passed engineers of the several Indian Colleges by appointments being given to them as temporary subordinates. From the last Bengal Quarterly Civil list it appears that there are 99 such men on the temporary establishment. Besides these temporary hands there are other temporary surveyors, sub-surveyors, who are all charged directly to the estimate of the work on which they are employed. This system has marred altogether the prospects of the employes who are already on the permanent establishment of subordinates. Had these men been employed in the Upper Subordinate Grades as permanent heads there would have been ample room for promotion for those who entered the service long before these temporary Upper Subordinates. Under the rule the latter should have been placed in the lowest grades and made to rise step by step in course of time. Again, you will see that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an increased number of Executive Engineers, and the Government of India in order to facilitate promotion in the Engineer Establishment have made 75 permanent promotions from the 1st Grade Assistant Engineers to 4th Grade Executive Engineers, thus increasing the number of Executive Engineers from 381 to 456 and almost invariably posting 2 Executive Engineers in one and the same Division. Thus whereas there are two Executive Engineersin the place of one there is one subordinate in the place of two, the number of charges being now greater than the number of subordinates. But the most hard case is that these subordinates are charged with large surveys and taking levels. This work properly belongs to the Assistant Engineers, who are now employed as clerks of the Executive Engineers.

We commend these remarks to Mr. Hope.

SATURDAY 16TH, FEBRUARY.

THERE WERE 244 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 9th February of which 27 were from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 71 from fevers, 32 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 11 from spleen diseases, 12 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 59. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 34·7.

WE ARE requested to mention that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1000 to the funds of the Barrielly College for which an application was made by the Secretary of the College Committee, Babu Ramnarain.

IT HAS been brought to our notice that the Barielly College heads the Colleges and Schools of the N. W. P. and Oudh at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University. The Aligarh College has passed 19 out of 30 candidates, while the Barielly College has passed 14 out of 22.

THE RESULTS of the last B. L., Honor and M. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University have been published from which we give the following abstract: Altogether 52 students have successfully passed the B. L. Examination, 8 in the First Division and 44 in the Second Division. In the first division out of eight the Presidency College has passed one and the Metropolitan Institution 4, while in the second division out of 44 the Presidency College has passed 7 and the Metropolitan Institution 20. The results of the Honor Examination stand thus, the subjects of examination being English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Natural and Physical Science, Botany, History and Philosophy. Thirty-seven candidates have passed, 15 in English, 2 in Mathematics, 2 in Sanskrit, 14 in Natural and Physical Science, 2 in Botany, 1 in History, and 1 in Philosophy. The Presidency College takes the first place in English, Mathematics, Natural and Physical Science and History. The two students passed in Sanskrit belong to the Sanskrit College. Of the two in Botany the first belongs to the Free Church Institution, and the second to the Ravanshaw College. The single student in Philosophy belongs to the General Assembly's Institution. In the ordinary M. A. Examination 27 have passed, of whom 4 belong to the Presidency College, 5 to the General Assembly's Institution, 3 to the Metropolitan Institution, 2 to the Muir Central College, 3 to the Free Church Institution, 2 to St. Xavier's College, 2 to the Benares College, 2 to the Dacca College, and 1 to the Benares College. The remaining 3 were teachers.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London February 11.—Many of this morning's papers contain articles urging that Government should pursue a vigorous policy in Egypt.

12.—Mr. Bradlaugh appeared at the table of the House of Commons last evening, and took the oath. Mr. Gladstone said that if Mr. Bradlaugh voted, the Government would prosecute him, in order to ascertain the legality of the proceeding. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, that Mr. Bradlaugh should be excluded from the precincts of the House was adopted by a large majority, Mr. Bradlaugh voting in the minority.

13.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion in the House of Commons, made a similar statement to that of Lord Granville in the House of Lords, adding that four thousand men had been ordered to Suakim.

14.—Earl Granville, who, in his reply to the Marquis of Salisbury last Tuesday, was very imperfectly heard, said on that occasion, not that the Government had decided to appoint, but that it had appointed, a first rate man to represent the British Government at Cairo : in saying which his Lordship alluded to Sir Evelyn Baring.

15.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that Government would ask Parliament for a vote of credit for Egypt. The Hon. Mr. Stanhope presented a petition from Rajahs and land proprietors of the Bengal Presidency against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The debate on the address, in reply to the Royal Speech has been adjourned.

15.—In the course of the debate yesterday on the address in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone defined the policy of the British Government in Egypt as being to rescue the country from its dilemmas, and then to retire. In connexion with the Tokar expedition he said the British Government had refused co-operation with the Egyptian army, because the latter was raised to defend Egypt proper only.

Cairo, February 9.—Sinkat and other beleaguered places have sent out messages imploring help, as they are in the last extremity, but their relief is quite impossible. Trader

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who have arrived here state that they met General Gordon between Korosko and Aboohamad. Admiral Hewett has assumed supreme civil and military command at Suakim with the Marines.

10.—The news just received here states that General Gordon arrived at Berber yesterday. An Egyptian Brigade, commanded by English Officers, is to be sent to the first cataract of the Nile.

11.—Yesterday's news concerning General Gordon turns out to be premature. Later messages state that he was expected to arrive, on the 12th instant, at Berber, and not that he had arrived on Saturday. The appointment of Admiral Hewett to the supreme civil and military command of Suakim was made in compliance with the request of the British Government.

13.—The 42nd, 60th and 75th Regiments and the 19th Hussars are under orders to embark for Suakim. General Graham is in chief command, and Colonel Buller second. Colonel Herbers Stewart takes command of the Cavalry and Bolonel Lloyd of the Artillery. The British garrison at Alexandria is to be transferred to Cairo, sailors replacing them at Alexandria.

13.—The Anglo-Egyptian officers threaten to resign, unless permitted to co-operate in the expedition to relieve Tokar. Five of the garrison of Sinkat and several women have managed to escape the enemy, and have reached Suakim. The intended despatch of an Egyptian brigade, officered by English officers, to the first cataract of the Nile has been countermanded.

15.—News of the British expedition is causing the rebels to disperse. General Gordon has left Berber for Khartoum, after having had a most satisfactory interview with various Sheikhs.

LAST WEDNESDAY was a gala day at the Exhibition. There was a flower-show and the Lieutenant-Governor was for the first time present there. Many went we believe by way of compliment to His Honor, who were glad to see him restored in health.

THE BENGAL TIMES has received this shocking intelligence :

"A startling report has reached us that Babu Kally Prosunno Ghose, general superintendent of Kumar Rajendra Narain, son of the late Rajah Kally Narain Roy, was set upon by ruffians and hacked to death. Babu Kally Prosunno was one of the most talented men in Bengal, and we believe very unpopular at Joydebpore. The sad news of his death will be received with deep regret by many."

Babu Kallyprossuno Ghose was Dewan of Bhawal. He was an excellent man. What was the cause of this brutal murder?

THE MYMENSING ZEMINDARS deny that the "no rent" cry in their district is due to enhancement of rent. They say that they have made no enhancement and would be quite content with the current rents.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Administration of Bengal for 1882-83. 2. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous statistics relating to the Finances of British India. Part I. Receipts and disbursements of each Presidency and Province from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1881. 3. Ditto Ditto—Part III. Revenue and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. 4. Review of the Administration of the Land Revenue Department of the Central Provinces for the Revenue year ending 30th September 1883. 5. Returns of the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal for quarter ending 30th September 1883. 6. An Appeal---regarding the English Translation of the Mahabharata. 7. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination Dispensary and Jail Reports for 1881 and 1882. 8. Bibliotheca Indica Nos. 499 and 500 containing the translation of the Sasruta-Sanhita or the Hindu system of medicine according to Susruta, Fasiculi I and II. By Udoychand Dutt. 9. De's Geography of Orissa. By Kumar Baikunthanath De. 10. Professional Beggars—being sketches from real life. By T. Maguire, Superintendent District Charitable Society. 11. Fifty-third Annual Report of the Oriental Seminary for 1883. 12. The Sixth Annual Report of the Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha for 1882-83. 13. The Independent Medical Practitioners' Association, Vol. I, No. 1 for January 1884. 14. The Rainfall Chart of India in two sheets compiled by H. T. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. 15. Rutna Rahasya —a treatise on Diamonds and precious stones in Bengali and Sanskrit. By Dr. Ramdas Sen, Berhampore. 16. Kaist-Karika—or an account of the geneology of the Kaists of Bengal, their first advent, enquiry into their kul or race, geneology and interchange in marriages in Bengali. Published by the Kaist Kula Rakshini Sobha. Vol. I, Part I. 17. The Gupta Press Punjika or Bengali Directory and Almanac for 1291 B. E. Compiled and published by Doorgachurn Gupta. 18. Krishi Puddhati or an Agricultural Journal in Bengali. Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

WE THANK Babu Nundolal Mookerjea for a phial of his *Toosar Bindoo*, which is medicated and scented almond oil. It keeps the body cool and preserves the hair from premature whiteness.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1884.

THE VICEROY IN THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY.

THE Viceroy's visit to the Southern Presidency has been attended with the happiest results. It has proved a god-send to Hyderabad. It has cleared away the pestilential vapours with which the political atmosphere of Hyderabad was charged and given the Nizam pure air to breathe. The old Ministry has gone out and a new Ministry has come in. The new Minister is young, but able and energetic, straight-forward and pure, and as we said last week comes from a sound stock. He is also sure to command the confidence of the people, for they will see in the son the picture of the father. Then the Trevors and the Palmers go out. Even the Resident does not remain. We believe it is not yet certain who will succeed Mr. Cordery. Col. Bradford has been named in the papers, but we have heard a faint rumour to the effect that Mr. Bernard may be asked to preside over the Hyderabad Residency. Of course we need not say that the movement of Mr. Bernard will depend on the decision of the medical advisers of Mr. Thompson. If they should advise Mr. Thompson to dispense with the contemplated leave, Mr. Bernard would be disengaged, and the Viceroy might then send him to Hyderabad. But nothing we believe is yet definitely settled. One thing, however, seems to be certain. There will be a change in the head of the Residency. And if Mr. Bernard should be nominated he would undoubtedly command the confidence of both the Government and public. Although never in political employ, his strong common sense, sound judgment, knowledge of the Indian people, and decision of character point him out as one well qualified to take charge of the helm of affairs at Hyderabad in the present crisis. The changes which we have noted in the personnel of the administration of Hyderabad are we believe due to the sage counsel and powerful support which the Nizam has received from the Viceroy. Young and inexperienced as His Highness is we do not think he would have had the courage to chalk out such a bold course of action as he has done without the aid and countenance of the representative of Her Majesty's Government. The Nizam has begun well, and we hope he will go on as he has begun.

The Nizam we are glad to observe proposes to place the Administration on a sound basis. According to a Hyderabad telegram to a contemporary it has been determined that "a Consultative Council shall assist the Administration without any concern with the Executive. Members are to hold office for a term of five years, and to be capable of re-appointment at the expiration of their tenure. In view to the prevention of a monopoly of the patronage, Koorshed Jah will have the Military portfolio; Busheer-ud-Dowlah will be Minister of Justice; the Peishkar of Revenue and Finance; Shaheb the miscellaneous department." It is also proposed to appoint a Finance Commission consisting of the Accountant General of Bombay and the Deputy Accountant General of Bengal, and some of the Hyderabad officials to enquire into and report on the administration of the finances of Hyderabad and the best means of placing them on a satisfactory and stable footing. The Viceroy has told the Nizam that healthy finance is the sheet anchor of a progressive State and His Highness evidently profiting by this lesson has commenced to work in right earnest by putting his finances in order. He has also taken a right course in this matter. With the administration purified, a new Minister installed in office, and assisted by a Council, the Council again unencumbered with executive functions, and the finances restored to order, the outlook of Hyderabad is promising enough. And if the prospects of this first Native State of India have brightened up within so short a time, the altered situation we take it is primarily due to the sound and disinterested advice and mighty support of the Viceroy.

His Excellency's visit to Madras has been most auspicious. It has as it were revived the drooping spirits of the people of that Presidency. They do not seem to be at all satisfied with the masterly inactivity of Mr. Grant Duff. The enthusiasm with which Lord Ripon has been received by the native population is in marked contrast with the apathy, if not positive dislike, with which they regard Mr. Grant Duff. Addresses of welcome, containing at the same time specific grievances and suggestions, have poured in upon His Lordship. We have not space for the addresses nor the replies thereto, but we will take just a glance at some of them. His Excellency the Viceroy pitched his replies in the right key. In reply to the Native Associations of Malabar, Tanjore, Negapatam, Mayaveram, and several other towns His Excellency politely said that he left the local questions in the hands of their Governor. With regard to the more general questions His Excellency pointed out "that they involved important financial considerations, and where these considerations were concerned, especially in India, important reforms had to be postponed. For himself he did not know where new taxes could be found, and no man was more anxious than he was to advance in the path of progress provided that advance was steady and sure; yet he felt that reforms should not be pushed forward at a rate inconsistent with the financial condition of the country. At present he feared in one unfortunate circumstance Government was very badly off, and when Sir Auckland Colvin made his financial statement, it would be found there was very little money indeed at the disposal of Government, a result due to the opium revenue having fallen short of the estimates." We entirely agree with the Viceroy that in India the advance of reform must be measured by the financial resources of the empire. India is a poor country, and cannot afford to pay for expensive reforms. The falling-off in the opium revenue is a matter of national regret. At the same time we cannot forget that the Government of India has for the sake of mere "ideas" sacrificed no less than three millions of stable revenue per annum. Lord Ripon now evidently feels this loss. There was one address presented to His Excellency, which chiefly dealt with grievances, and nothing could be better than the spirit in which His Excellency replied to it. His Excellency is reported to have said :

The Viceroy, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at receiving an address of this kind as enabling him to learn at first hand something of the real wants and wishes of the people. He thanked them for the favourable terms in which they had spoken of his Government and sympathised with the desire for progressive Government which they expressed. He thought, however, that in questions of reform, it was incumbent on the Government, situated as was the Government of India, to be perfectly sure of each step it took as it advanced in the path of reform, its movements should thus be not too hurried. It was possible for him on the present occasion to go *sereatim* over a very large number of topics discussed in the address, but he would briefly allude to some. As regards the age for admission to the Convenanted Civil Service, he considered the question a fair one for contention, and personally he sympathised with the view that the present limit might advantageously be raised. The mode of appointment to the Statutory Civil Service was, he thought, open to improvement, and, as a matter of fact, the Government of India had taken the subject up, and were about to address the Local Governments to ask them their opinions on the question. He hoped some improvement would result from the discussion. He quite agreed that in theory the separation of Executive and Judicial functions was most desirable, but the theory in its application to India was strictly limited by financial considerations, which in this case were of paramount weight. Steps towards the gradual separation of those functions would still, he hoped, from time to time, be taken, and the report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill gave some indication of a move in that direction. He was glad to find the deputation did not share the erroneous views which prevailed in some quarters that the educational policy of Government arrived at advancing primary, at the expense of higher, education. Government had no such intention, and when the first orders were issued, which, he feared, could not be for some time yet on the report of the Education Commission, it would be seen that Government had harboured no such object. The Viceroy concluded by again alluding to the advantage which the addresses like the one presented to

him gave of enabling the Government to learn the true sentiments of the people. The Government of India not being surrounded with those means, which many Governments enjoyed, of ascertaining the views of its subjects, was often at a loss in attempting to gauge public opinion. It was with the full conviction of the advantage to be derived from the free expression of public opinion that his Government struck off the shackles which weighed on the Indian press, and it was from the consideration of a similar kind that he held it to be advantageous to receive an address like that which had been presented to him, which he would keep and study.

It is really refreshing to see the Viceroy receive popular addresses in such excellent spirit. It is not often that Indian Governors in this frank and generous manner encourage the people to speak out. All honor therefore to Lord Ripon! Need we repeat the truism that confidence begets confidence.

MR. MACDONNELL ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Mr. MacDonnell, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, as we have already stated, has become the chief factor in the present project of land legislation for Bengal. What Mr. Mackenzie was to the Government of Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. MacDonnell seems to be to the Government of Mr. Rivers Thompson. But there is a wide disparity between the two. Mr. Mackenzie with all his radical ideas about the relations between the landlord and tenant in Bengal never went to the length of denying that the zemindars were the proprietors of the soil or asserting that the ryots were the proprietors of the land. His object was to give better security to the cultivators of the land and to protect them from arbitrary eviction. But Mr. MacDonnell's radicalism is of a wholly destructive character; he would destroy every vestige of proprietory right in the zemindar. The reader is aware that the zemindars of Bengal and Behar have lately submitted a petition to the Secretary of State regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in which they have pointed out that though the object of the Bill has been declared to restore the ancient land law of the country, its obvious tendency is to set at naught that law. According to rules of procedure this memorial was forwarded through the Government of India, and that Government before forwarding it called upon the Government of Bengal for an expression of opinion upon it, and the Lieutenant-Governor in his turn called upon his Revenue Secretary, Mr. MacDonnell, to lend the light of his knowledge. Mr. MacDonnell has accordingly indicted a memorandum, a copy of which the Bengal Office has been good enough to forward to us for review. We have carefully perused it, and we can only say that if its author thinks that by persistent iteration of misread facts and opinions and misleading statements he can carry conviction, he is quite welcome to lay that flattering unction to his soul. How such a knowing and experienced Governor as Mr. Rivers Thompson has been taken in passeth our understanding,

To clear the ground we desire to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement that the present Bill "was at all events at the outset undertaken at their (zemindars') own repeated solicitations." None knows better than Mr. MacDonnell that the Bill which the zemindars had wanted was of a different nature altogether —that they had wanted a law to facilitate the settlement and realization of rent, that they did not want a measure which would confiscate their rights and reduce them to mere annuitants. Knowing as he must do the difference between the present Bill and the prayer of the zemindars we cannot understand with what consistency or decency he has repeated the calumnious charge against the zemindars. But let that pass.

We now come to Mr. MacDonnell's historical disquisition "on the relative position of the State, the zemindar and the ryot in pre-settlement times." The zemindars in their memorial to the Secretary of State quote Harrington, who says that "it was an established principle of Mogul finance as practised in Hindoostan that the rents belong to the sovereign and the land to zemindar." Mr. MacDonnell replies to this statement in the following style:

To the antiquarian aspect of the question nevertheless great prominence is given in this memorial, and a case is sought to be made out against the Government by combining into an indictment fragments of history, ill-remembered, with fragments of law, ill-understood. Such erroneous representations must not be allowed to pass uncontradicted, however loath I may be to spend time on a discussion which I feel must be barren of practical good on this part of the subject, however, it will not be necessary to follow the memorialists at very great length. I am aware that, from the discussions which preceded the permanent settlement of 1793, passages may be cited to support the claim of absolute proprietary right for which the zemindars now contend; but as the discussions were not one-sided, it would be easy to add to the many passages of equal authority which, during the present controversy, have been adduced to establish the contrary position. That, however, would be a tedious course to adopt, and I therefore limit myself to pointing out very briefly the intrinsic weakness of the memorialists' case on this part of the argument. The first point which the memorialists seek to make is based upon a declaration, made by some native officials whom Mr. Shore consulted that "the rents belong to the sovereign and the land to the zemindars." From these words the conclusion is drawn that the predecessors of the zemindars of to-day were owners of the land. That conclusion, however, is fallacious; for authorities maintain that by 'zemindars' in that context is meant the *actual cultivators* of the soil (*arbab—i—zamin*) "The truth is," says the famous Hanifah lawyer Abu Mahomad Sareksi (Shams-ul-Aimmah), "that between the sovereign and the *rubb al-arz*, who is properly the cultivator, no one intervenes who is not a servant of the sovereign." When, again, the memorialists infer the zemindars' proprietary rights in the soil from the assertion that the Emperors of Delhi purchased from zemindars lands required for public purposes, I make the objection in the first place, that, on the very authority they quote, the fact of such purchases is uncertain; while, in the second place, granting the fact, the inference is not justifiable. "A zemindar is a payer of revenue," postulates the document on which the inference is based; and the true inference from that postulate is that, if zemindars were recompensed for lands acquired for forts or mosques, such recompense must be regarded, not as compensation for the land itself, but for the zemindars' share of the revenue collections from that land.

So according to the Arabic erudition of Mr. MacDonnell the word *zemindar* under the fiscal system of the Mahomedans meant the *actual cultivator* of the soil. The zemindars, who were acknowledged by the British Government to be proprietors of the land, had no existence under Mahomedan rule. If this is the result of Mr. MacDonnell's reading of Mahomedan law and history, we congratulate him upon his success. A glance at Mr. Justice Field's learned work on Landholding would have given him a fair idea of the status of the zemindars in pre-settlement times. Mr. Field thus describes the Bengal zemindars:

The Bengal Zemindars, as we found them, were the persons who collected the revenue from the cultivators and other subordinate landholders, and they were responsible for paying it when collected into the Government treasury. Their origin was various and their rights were by no means well defined. They were no doubt in many instances *rajas* or chiefs, or persons otherwise possessed of local importance and influence, which the Mahomedan *subahdars* utilized for the collection of the revenue, and which were increased and extended by being thus recognized by the authority of Government and called into active exercise. Where no such persons existed, the want was supplied by appointing some of the numerous candidates who were ready to give a valuable consideration for a position which afforded great opportunities of profit. It had always been usual to exact a sum by way of fine or *nazarana* upon every accession to the position even in the case of the heirs of the *Zemindars* of the former class, in whose family their rights had been hereditary before the existence of the Mogul power. Persons who had an undoubted right of succession found it expedient to comply with the demands of those who had it in their power to put their rights aside; while new men and the heirs of those whose *sanads* or parents were but a generation old, were very willing to pay for succeeding to a position to which they had no other title than the will of the ruler.

Now, we ask, does it appear from the above that the persons, who held the rank of zemindar in pre-settlement times, meant *actual cultivators* of the soil?

A *firman* of the Emperor Aurungzebe in 1668 says:—"We have deemed it expedient to issue our royal edict to all officers entrusted with the management of affairs throughout Hindustan, directing them to levy the *kheraj* in the mode and proportion enjoined by the holy law and the tenets of Abu Haneefa." The *khiraj* or State share of the produce of the land, was and is, by that "holy law," as much a legal due and right of the *sircar* or Government as the residue, or the land itself, is undoubtedly the property of the *khiraj*-payer, the land-owner, in every *darul-Islam, i.e.,* Musulman-ruled country. It is evident, writes the well-known Arabic scholar and Mahomedan lawyer, Mr. Neil Edmonstone Ballie, "that the Mahommedan sovereign has no possible pretension to be considered the proprietor of *ooshree* or *khiraj* land. *Khiraj* in particular, is due by a proprietor of land to the sovereign, as representative of the community, and the sovereign cannot be creditor and debtor at the same time."

Mr. Field in his note to chapter XXI. of his book says:

Mr. Shore in his Minutes of the 2nd April 1788 and 18 June 1789, says that the origin of the proprietory and hereditory rights of the zemindars is uncertain; that in Akbar's time the zemindars of Bengal were numerous, rich and powerful, that they were not of his creation and probably existed with some possible variation in their rights and privileges before the Mehomedan conquests in Hindustan, and without any formal acknowledgment acquired stability by prescription. He infers that the new invaders, who claimed the revenues of the country, from motives of policy and humanity employed the ancient possessors of the land as their agents for the collection of the taxes of the State, superadding the jurisdiction exercised by the Collectors of revenue in their own system of finance; and for this purpose, they confirmed the former proprietors by *sanads* or grants conferring offices of an inheritable and permanent nature. He does not consider the *sanad* to be the foundation of the tenure. In Appendix No. 15 to Mr. Shore's Minute will be found an account of the origin and descent of the zemindars of Rajshahye, Dinajpore, Burdwan, Nadia, and Lushkerpur, showing that the *zemindari* descended in these families.

Again:

Mr. Shore.—"The constitution of the Mogul Empire, despostic in its principle, arbitrary and irregular in its practice, renders it some times almost impossible to discriminate between powers and principle, fact and right; and if custom be appealed to, precedence in violation of it are produced."

Further:

Mr. Shore's *Minute of the 2nd April* 1788. Lord Cornwallis said in his Minute of the 3rd February 1790:—"The question that has been so much agitated in this country, whether the *zemindars* and *taluckdars* are the actual proprietors of the soil, or only officers of Government, has always appeared to me to be very uninteresting to them; whilst their claim to a certain percentage upon the rents of their lands has been admitted, and the right of Government to fix those rents at its own descretion has never been denied or disputed." Another discussion was as to whether the Sovereign, the zemindars or the raiyats were the *owners* of the land. As a matter of fact no one ever did or can *own* land in any country, that is, in the sense of absolute ownership—such ownership as a man may have in movable property, as for example, in a cow or a sheep which may be stolen, killed and eaten, or in a table or chair which may be broken up or burned at the pleasure of its owner. Land is immovable, indestructible. No man, however feloniously inclined, can run away with an acre of it.

We hope the above extracts will satisfy Mr. MacDonnell that the zemindars were not actual cultivators of the soil, nor mere collectors of revenue. If they were not absolute owners of the land, even English landlords according to high legal authorities are not so. So that the status of the zemindars as proprietors of land does not suffer from their not being technically absolute owners of land.

There is one important fact which we wish to bring to Mr. MacDonnell's mind. After the battle of Plassey when a treaty was concluded between Clive and Mir Jaffier the zemindari of 24-Pergunnahs was conferred upon the East India Company. We give the passage from Mr. Field's book: "By the treaty concluded with Mir. Jaffier he agreed to grant to the Company the land within the Mahratta Ditch and six hundred yards without the ditch; also that the land lying to the south of Calcutta as far as Kalpi should

be under the *Zemindari* of the Company, who were to pay the revenue "in the same manner with other zemindars." The revenue of this *Zemindari* was fixed at Rs. 2,22,958; and, as it included twenty-four *pergunnahs* or local divisions it gave its name to the district around Calcutta which is still known as the district of *Twenty-four Pergunnahs*." So the East India Company was required to pay in the revenue in the same manner as other zemindars. Was the Company an actual cultivator of land or a mere collector of revenue? We pause for a reply.

We stop here to-day.

THE BENGAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council held on the 9th instant were of more than ordinary interest. The Lieutenant Governor had been unjustly accused in certain quarters of half-heartedness on the question of the extension of self-government, to which was attributed the delay in passing the Local Boards Bill. The statements made by Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Thompson shew that His Honor is as staunch on the subject as ever, and that the delay complained of had been due entirely to the correspondence with the Secretary of State, which has resulted in the rejection of the proposals of the Bengal Government regarding the creation of a Central Board of Control. The Lieutenant-Governor said, "we have been in correspondence since the last Session of the Council with the Government of India, and the Government of India with the Secretary of State, upon several important principles in connection with this measure; and I may add that the correspondence is not yet closed, and we have not yet received the last despatch, which we understand, is coming out from the Secretary of State; but we do know this, that while the Secretary of State has rejected our proposals regarding a central board of control, he has also gone further and adhered to the suggestions which he at an early stage of the measure made, that the system of local self-government should have in connection with it a district committee and that that district committee should at the first starting of the measure at any rate, be under the presidency of the magistrate of the district, and that the magistrate of the district should have supervision of the Commissioner of the Division. That is the final decision of the Secretary of State, and it is one which we can no longer contest." We were opposed to a Central Board of Control on the basis proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, but we regret to observe that in lieu of it there will be a District Board of Control presided over by the District Magistrate. Such a Board of Control we fear will not be consistent with the essential principle of self-government. The local committees will then be perpetually in the leading strings of the District Board. There is, it will be observed from the reports read by Mr. Macaulay, an intelligent desire on the part of our rural populations for local self-Government. We have always been in favour of the scheme of union system, and the enquiries made by Mr. Westmacott, as Mr. Macaulay justly remarked, give an emphatic contradiction to those who sneered at the system of Union Committees, and "who told us so confidently that the people at large would take no interest whatever in the management of their village schools, roads and water-supply; who told us that no one but a few half-educated, penniless adventurers knew or cared anything about Local Self-Government; who told us that there could never, under any circumstances, be any sympathy or any touch between the educated classes and the agricultural classes in this country." Mr. Macaulay added: "I think these results show conclusively that in the union system we have hit upon the very best means of interesting the people at large in the management of their own affairs and of establishing a compact, intelligent, interested body for the election of members for the higher administrative boards." We entirely agree with Mr. Macaulay. Need we say that his championship of the cause of self-government angurs well for it. In connection with this subject there was one remark made by the Lieutenant-Governor to which we are constrained to say we cannot subscribe. His Honor expressed a hope that the District Committee may be made not only a board of control but also of administration. By this His Honor evidently meant that the District Committee should initiate works. If the District Boards be vested with this power, it will we fear lead to much friction and heart-burning, for the larger body, supported with the authority of the District Magistrate, is sure to absorb the smaller body, the Union Committee.

It was fortunate that the Lieutenant-Governor was able to preside at the sitting of the Bengal Council under notice. As we had anticipated His Honor fully supported the position taken by his Secretary Mr. Macaulay in respect of the Municipal Bill. The insertion of the schedule as Mr. Reynolds pointed out was due to a suggestion of the British Indian Association. He said, "the plan of specifying certain Municipalities in schedules was suggested, if I remember aright, by the British Indian Association, and the Embankments Act was referred to as a precedent, which seems to me very applicable to the present case." Mr. Thompson boldly accepted the responsibility of the policy of the schedules. His Honor said: "I have no hesitation in saying for myself that I accept the position which the Select Committee have adopted in this matter; and I may be allowed to add that it is at my own instance that the bases upon which the schedules were framed have been enlarged, and a somewhat considerable addition has been made to the Municipalities which should be included both in the first and second schedules." His Honor thus concluded:

> We have, for nearly forty years, had Municipal administration in one form or another in Bengal. It is not—like the system of Local Self-Government which we are about to introduce—a new thing; but it is a measure of which we have large experience. We have been able, during that time, to see the growth of, Municipal institutions; we have been able to train the gentlemen of the Municipalities up to the manner of doing their business, and to the responsibility which attaches to the position of Municipal Commissioners. I do not think that, considering that we only propose to extend the full rights of election to large places, where there is a Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer on the spot, and where we have safeguarded the concessions made by proper and efficient system of control, we need have any fears of unsatisfactory results. I believe the effect will be that in five years' time, though we cannot expect great improvement at first, we shall be able to congratulate ourselves that we did not impose any such conditions upon those privileges as the Opposition have suggested here, and shall rejoice, not only in the general success of the measure itself, but specially in the loyal fulfilment by the Municipal Commissioners themselves, of the responsibility which the Legislature has placed upon them. I shall, therefore, oppose the amendment.

This was frank, fair, and full of promise. His Honor was quite right when he said that whatever doubts might be entertained regarding the future of local boards, for these boards will be a new experiment, the Municipalities were no experiment. These had been in existence for nearly forty years, and the people have become familiar with the scheme of municipal administration. The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarked that as regards the Municipal system the people were in advance of the Government. And "after all," His Honor asked, "what is it which we have conceded to the rate-payers? The right of choosing their Municipal Commissioners. And to the Municipal Commissioners? The right of choosing their own Chairman. It does not strike me that that is a very revolutionary measure, or that it is likely to introduce very large changes in the present practice." These words of the Lieutenant-Governor, at once just and weighty, will, we hope satisfy the backward members of the Civil Service that the concessions proposed will make no violent change in the administration of the country, and that there is no fear that the power of that governing body will pass away. On the contrary the enormous powers of control vested in the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner will in our humble opinion greatly neutralize the effect of the measure.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE question of developing trade between India and the Australian colonies has received considerable public attention since the late Melbourne Exhibition, and some important steps in this direction have already been taken. The prominent part which Australia has taken in the present Calcutta International Exhibition and Mr. Bosisto's admirable lecture on "Australia as it is" recently delivered at the Dalhousie Institute, have excited a keen interest in the subject. In the lecture just mentioned Mr. Bosisto gave an excellent description of the climate, natural resources and capabilities of Australia and also of the industries of her people. The facts stated by him clearly shew that trade between Australia and India can be largely developed to the great advantage of both the continents. The natural resources of Australia are vast, and have as yet but been imperfectly developed. It abounds in timber which is remarkable for great strength and tenacity as well as durability. The blue gum tree is extensively used for beams and joints in buildings, for railway sleepers and also for piers and bridges, and for these purposes it can well take the place of the Indian teak, the price of which has considerably risen within the last 2 or 3 years. There is again the red gum tree, which is a very hard compact wood, well-adapted for many purposes for ship-building. It is also used in Australia in the construction of culverts, bridges, and wharves, and it resists the attack of sea-worm. The iron bark gum-tree is one of the hardest of Australian woods. A visit to the several Australian Courts in the Exhibition would suffice to show that Australia possesses timber resources of an important kind. Again, the mineral resources of the colony are of no mean order. Mr. Bosisto has pointed out that in 1857 a new era dawned upon Australia, more especially upon Victoria. In that year gold was first discovered in the colony. Our readers will be able to form some idea of the gold industry of Australia when they learn that this industry within the limits of a generation has, in Victoria alone, enriched the world with the distribution of the precious metal to the extent of 55 millions of ounces of gold. There are 40,000 miners employed in Victoria alone, and the mechanical appliances in use are valued at two millions of pounds sterling. The total value of gold raised in Australia since the commencement of the gold mining to the end of 1883 is estimated at 266 millions sterling, of which Victoria alone produced 212 millions sterling. Other mineral beds are found distributed over Australia. Copper exists in large quantities in South Australia and New South Wales. Again, there are large tin mines in Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria. In coal also Australia stands well to the front. Many of the Australian colonies have large territories which in many parts are yet sparsely populated. The population is 3 millions, besides the aborigines of the country whose numbers are few. The bulk of the people are actively employed in trade and commerce, farming, mining, manufactures, and other industries in close alliance with them. The output of these industries, Mr. Bosisto tells us, covers the chief wants of the home consumption and leaves a large margin for export. The chief exports are wheat, and maize, flour, wine, biscuits, machinery, preserved meats, frozen meats, sugar, leather, skins, saddlery, jams, soap, tallow, wool, gold, copper, tin, antimony, ores and hardware. The exports of horses from Victoria alone amounted last year to 185, 295. The gradual use of viniculture in some parts of Australia has led to the establishment of an extensive wine industry. Australian wines, Mr. Bosisto assures us, are made abolutely from the expressed juice of the grape.

From what has been said above it is clear that there is a large field for the development of trade between Australia and India. Mr. Bosisto is quite right in saying that in respect to wheat and other cereals, Australia can hardly expect to supply India, herself a great exporting country. But he points out that such commodities as sugar, flour and wines can be furnished to any extent. The demand for sugar in India, it must be borne in mind, is only limited by the supply. Then Australia can supply India with immense quantities of meat, tinned and

frozen. Her producing powers in this respect are almost unlimited. The Australian colonies possess extensive herds and flocks, New South Wales alone having no less than 2¼ millions head of cattle and 36½ million sheep. Australian beef and mutton have already obtained a firm hold of the London market, and there is no reason why the same articles should not achieve a similar success in India. But we must plainly tell the Australian Commissioners now in Calcutta that if even the meat consumed by the European community in India were imported from Australia, the amount of trade thereby promoted would be quite insignificant. Mr. Bosisto hopes that the day is not far distant when India will become a great cloth manufacturing country, and he supposes that in the list of articles which Australia is to supply wool will in course of time find a prominent place. There is, we fear, no immediate prospect of this hope being realized. Mr. Bosisto's remarks on the horse trade between Australia and India have a great value at the present moment. He says there is no fear that the supply of "Walers" will be diminished in future. New South Wales possesses 370,000, Victoria nearly 300,000, and South Australia 160,000 horses, and the other colonies also have between them half-a-million more. "To the horse trade," observes Mr. Bosisto, "we owe the only direct communication hitherto enjoyed; the steamers conveying these animals naturally avoiding any detentions on the way. They have demonstrated the practicability of the scheme, and as back freight to the colonies is nearly always available, it only remains for the Indian people to afford us the opportunity of consigning products other than horses to commence at once. Fresh fruit, which forms a desideratum in hot countries, butter and other dairy produce, could be supplied without limit and at remarkably small cost, if a direct steamer left at regular intervals filled up with a freezing chamber. What a boon this would be in your hot months can well be imagined. Grapes of the most luscious varieties, and all kinds of English and tropical fruits are sold in Australia at prices which would admit of being landed here at two or three annas per pound; and then leave a good margin of profit. Australian copper you already receive, and both coal, tin, antimony, silver, and gold can be supplied to a practically unlimited extent. Hides, leather, and all kinds of weed and woollen fabrics are amongst the products for which a good market should exist, but the list is, in my opinion, almost inexhaustible. The pure natural wines of Australia are now finding an honored place amongst the best vintages of Europe, and for India they may claim to be specially adapted." We have no doubt that a considerable trade in many of the commodities mentioned by Mr. Bosisto can be developed between India and Australia. We must, however, tell him and the other Australian Commissioners in Calcutta that unless Australia undertake to supply India with an article *of universal consumption*, the trade between the two continents will not attain to wide dimensions. We think the Australian colonies can export to this country vast quantities of *ghi*—an article the demand for which in all parts of India is only limited by the supply. If Australia can give us good and cheap *ghi*, her trade will rise by leaps and bounds. We believe that two *ghi*-makers were sent to Victoria about 2 or 3 years ago to teach the colonists the process of *ghi* manufacture. But what success has attended the experiment is not known. We had hoped to see some samples of Australian *ghi* at the present Exhibition; but that hope has been disappointed. We trust the Australian Commissioners now in Calcutta will, on return to their respective colonies, impress upon their country what we have said. A vast trade in *ghi* is sure to spring up if the colonists direct their attention to the matter. Australia offers the people of India a good market for their tea, rice, dyeing materials, silks, cotton, jute goods, paper-making fibres, and other products of this country. We think the Indo-Australian trade has a great future before it.

THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA.

THAT veteran writer on the land question in India, Mr. J. Dacosta, has again written on his pet subject. His last brochure is a reply to Mr. Fawcett's paper on the Nationalization of Land so far as it relates to the land question in India. Mr. Fawcett is opposed to the confiscatory theory of nationalization of land. He says:

"It has been suggested that the State would be a gainer if the land were purchased and paid for in terminable annuities. The State would, of course, gain if it were decreed that the owners of the land should receive annuities equivalent to the existing rents for a limited number of years. The gain would be precisely the same if fund-holders, instead of having the perpetual annuity they now enjoy, should only be paid interest for a limited period. The injustice would not be less in the one case than in the other. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more unjust than for the State to take possession of the land without paying the full market price to its owners."

Mr. Fawcett further proceeds to show that a resumption of the land, even with full compensation to the owners, would be very objectionable, and prove incalculably mischievous.

Then referring to Mill's theory on the right of the State to what he called the *unearned increment*, that is, the additional value of land resulting from the general progress of the nation, Mr. Fawcett declares that such right can be defended neither on grounds of justice nor of expediency, and he supports this proposition in the following terms:—

"If the State appropriated this unearned increment, would it not be bound to give compensation if the land became depreciated through no fault of the owner, but in consequence of a change in the general circumstances of the country? If the State in prosperous times appropriates an increase in value, and if in adverse times the falling off in the value has to be borne by the owner, land would at once have a disability attached to it, which belongs to no other property. If we purchase a house, a manufactory, or a ship, we take the purchase with its risks of loss and chances of gain; and why with regard to land, and to land alone, should a purchaser have all the risks of loss and none of the chances of gain? If we associate with the ownership of land, any disability or disadvantage which does not belong to other kind of property, a direct discouragement is offered to the investment of capital in the improvement of the soil."

While entertaining these sentiments Mr. Fawcett supports an abstract proposition on the inexpediency of a Government disposing entirely of its rights in the land in a new country, implying thereby that a curtailed or partial ownership would give the same stimulus to industry as would result from the feeling of complete ownership:

"If in Australia," says Mr. Fawcett, "the land had been sold with the condition that one-tenth or even one-twentieth of its annual value should be paid in the form of a land tax, no discouragement would have been offered to enterprise, and the revenue which might be yielded as the country advanced in population and wealth, would be a valuable national resource."

Mr. Dacosta ably controverts this part of Mr. Fawcett's paper by adducing his Indian experience. He quotes Lord William Bentinck's opinion on the work of a settlement officer:

"This gentleman took the greatest possible pains to introduce a system of minute inquiry into produce; he pointed out every possible mode of ascertaining the requisite information, and even suggested that experiments should be made by European officers themselves, collecting different kinds of produce, varying in quality, and appraising the value by ascertaining the market price after deducting all expenses. From the above extract it will be seen how entirely his expectation has been disappointed. To ascertain profits or, in other words, to convert gross into net produce, seems to be decidedly impracticable."

Then comes the following from a minute of the Government of Bombay on the Sholapore Collector's report for 1872-73:

"The Government has read with much concern the opinion expressed by the collector as to the undue pressure of the revised rates, in consequence of which a large quantity of land has been put up for sale in default of revenue, much of which found no purchasers."

Next the following from a minute of Sir Auckland Colvin as a member of the Deccan Commission:

"These considerations justify me in placing the excessive enhancements of the recent settlements among the special causes which have combined to disturb the relations of debtor and creditor in the Poona and adjoining districts."

Again, from the same high authority on the settlement operations of the N. W. P.:

"These facts are significant to those who know what the settlement of a district means. The value of property depreciated until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared, credit affected, heartburning and irritation between landlord and tenant, suspicion of the intentions of the Government a host of official underlings scattered broadcast over the nearest villages. Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest!"

So much for State landlordism in India!

We will conclude with the concluding remarks of Mr. Dacosta:

Before concluding, I would call particular attention to the strong and uncompromising terms in which Mr. Fawcett has denounced the injustice which would be committed if a Government were to assume the proprietary rights in the land without giving adequate compensation to the owners. The sound principle of political morality thus upheld by him is about to be violated through a legislative measure, bearing the title of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. A main object of that Bill is to deprive the owners of the land of proprietary rights, without giving them any compensation whatever.

As it has often been urged in this country, that the State was not justified originally in granting or confirming the proprietary rights of the zemindars of Bengal, and as such an argument, if its fallacy were not exposed, might obscure, in the minds of some, the great injustice contemplated in the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it seems advisable here to show how the argument stands exactly on the same ground as that adduced by the socialists in favour of an entire resumption of the proprietary rights in the land, which Mr. Fawcett so successfully denounced in the following terms:

"The question as to whether or not it was expedient to have completely relinquished the right which the State originally possessed in the land, appears to have no bearing upon the question of appropriating land at the present time without giving adequate compensation to existing owners. Land has changed hands an indefinite number of times since the principle of private property in land was recognised, and it would consequently be most indefensible if the State were to take possession, either in whole or in part, of the land of the country."

It may, therefore, confidently be hoped that the influence of one who entertains the opinion so strongly expressed in the above passage, will be exerted in preventing the injustice contemplated in India.

The appearance of the pamphlet is very opportune. The crusade now raised against landed property in England by a parcel of lack-landers and spoliators will, we hope, open the eyes of the British public to the confiscatory character of the Bengal Land Bill.

THE BHINGA RAJ FAMILY.*

NEARLY four hundred years ago Purandar Khan, the then Prime Minister of the King of Bengal, gave great impetus to genealogical study by establishing the system of *Ekjayi* or periodical convocations of the nobles of the land for the purpose of recording their family history. The object was a good one, and the fact of its having been kept up ever since is proof sufficient that it did not appeal in vain to the good-will of the people. The records, however, as now available are highly unsatisfactory. They give no dates, and describe no historical event in connexion with the families whose names they preserve. They are, moreover, confined to only one section of the community, the Kulin Kayasthas, and they are not easily accessible.† There are similar records extant of the Kulin Brahmans; but they, too, are defective in the same way. Moreover, it is not known when they were first taken in hand. Probably they date from about the same time when the Kayastha records were commenced; but this remains to be proved. The temple records of Puri are more valuable. They are kept in the form of a diary, and begin from a much earlier period; but they are limited to the history of a single family—the Khurda Rajas. Some old families of great territorial

* History of the Bhinga Raj Family. By Raja Udayapratapa Sinh, Devavarma, Somayaji, of Bhinga, Oudh, Calcutta 1883.

† Some leading members of the Kayastha clan of Calcutta have just commenced to print these records.

influence have also their family records, but their age, accuracy, and authenticity are open to question. The case is no better in the North West. They have no *Ekjayi* records there, and the family genealogical tables are mostly unreliable. And whatever they are, the altered political condition of the country is fast bringing on their destruction. A few years more, and they will, it is feared, all cease to exist. It is not remarkable, therefore, that attention has of late been turned to the preservation of the history of the leading chiefs of India. Sir Lepel Griffin did good service in this respect by the publication of his able work on the Punjab Chiefs. Five years ago Mr. D'Oyley, of the Bengal Civil Service, undertook a similar work for Bengal, but owing to some cause or other he had to abandon it. Babu Lokenath Ghose's attempt in this line resulted in two volumes, but they were so full of imperfections and so unequal in treatment that they failed to supply the want. The task is a stupendous one, and before it can be satisfactorily accomplished much arduous labour must be gone through in collecting authentic information. The most convenient way to do this is to compile separate memoirs for each separate family, so that in course of time sufficient materials may be easily accessible to some future Burke for India. This idea was first taken up by the late Babu Kisory Chand Mitra, whose essays on the 'Territorial Chiefs of Bengal,' published in the *Calcutta Review*, deservedly attracted public attention. His example has been taken up by others, and several memoirs have lately seen the light. The history whose name heads this notice is one of them. The fact of its having been written by the present head of the clan might at first sight seem to tell against it. It might be supposed that it is an attempt to glorify one's own ancestors at some sacrifice of truth. Such a prejudice, however, would be unfair to the noble talukdar who has got it up. We are glad to find that, except in one single particular which it is not worth our while to notice here, he has scrupulously followed the researches of independent enquirers, such as Messrs. Bennett, Carnegy and Elliot, of the Oudh Commission, Colonel Sleeman, Rev. Mr. Sherring and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and written with a modesty and fairness that leave no room for any suspicion of misrepresentation. In his preface, he says, 'I bear in mind the grand old gardener and his wife who smile at the claims of long descent;" it is not vanity, but a desire to throw light on the mediœval history of Oudh, that has prompted this undertaking.' And, though we doubt if he has any faith in the legend of the 'grand old gardener,' we are glad to notice that he has loyally borne his allegiance to truth and history.

The author belongs to the clan of the Bisens of Northern Oudh,—a clan which claims descent from the old Brahman poet and sage, Mayur Bhatta, who flourished in the 8th century. The first seat of the family was Gorakhpur, where they wielded sovereign powers for many centuries. Early in the 18th century, a cadet of this house settled at Gonda, beyond the Gogra, and laid the foundation of a Raj which flourished for nearly four hundred years. The last chief of the line was Raja Debibaksh. He was the richest and most influential Talukdar of his time in Northern Oudh and a knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. He suffered greatly by the annexation of Oudh by the British, when a considerable portion of his raj was taken away from him; and at an evil hour, he joined the mutineers of '57. We learn, however, on the authority of some of the leading officers of the Oudh Commission, that "his conduct throughout the mutiny was free from crime and dishonor, and many attempts were made to induce him to leave his asylum in Nepal whereto he had been driven after the loss of his army, and accept Lord Canning's free amnesty." But, with that spirit of chivalry which characterises the Rajput chieftains of India, he said that having accepted the Begum's service he would not acquiesce in the rule of her enemies, and his estates were confiscated and awarded for good service to Maharaja Mana Sinh. Bhavani Sinh, a brother of the seventh ancestor of Debibaksh, was the founder of the Bhinga house. He was a valiant chieftain, and spent his whole life in the battle-field. He was, nevertheless, a just and considerate ruler, and his memory well deserves the honor and veneration with which it is cherished by his clansmen. His exploits and those of his successors form the theme of the book under notice, and they have been well told. The peculiar characteristic of all the chiefs was the lofty sense of personal honor which they cherished, and this feeling was fully shared by their better halves. A notable instance of this occurs in the conduct of the great grandfather of the present chief and that of some ladies of his house-hold. While on their flight to Nepal, they found in their way a ford blocked by a dead camel and their enemies close behind them. Baravand Sinh pointed out to the ladies the advisability of at once alighting from their palkis and concealing themselves in the caves. They refused to expose themselves, and firmly declared that they would rather give up their lives than break through their *zanana* customs which they had hitherto scrupulously observed. "They resounded the name of Hari, and put forth their necks to receive the fatal blow. The enemy was already upon the fugitives, there was no time for reflection, and Baravand, yielding to his Rajput instinct, ordered his second son to save the honour of the family in the only way in which it could be effected at the moment. The ladies being thus disposed of, the unfortunate old man begged his son to save his life by flight. This was, however, not to be. 'Sire,' said the son, 'forgive me, I have no desire to live any more. Who can give salvation to the murderer of his mother, aunt, and wife? The same weapon, which has been the means of destruction to the nearest and dearest, shall also decide my fate? Saying this, he rushed on the enemy, and died the death of a hero." The present chief, the author of the book under notice, is the eighth from Bhavani, the founder of his family, and holds high rank among the Barons of Oudh. He is well educated, and ardently devoted to the welfare of his country. He maintains a large hospital and a good Anglo-vernacular school, and his Sanskrit Library is said to be the richest in Northern Oudh. His book shows that he writes English with remarkable ease and accuracy, and he has done good service to the cause of local history by chronicling the valiant deeds of his ancestors. If his brother chiefs will follow his excellent example, we may soon hope to have a mass of local annals which will prove of inestimable value to the future historian of Oudh. On the cover of the book there is a design in gold which symbolises a romantic legend in the annals of the Bhinga family. It is said that two hundred years ago a saint gave to the father of Bhavani Singh a twig which he had used as a tooth-pick, and told him that if that twig be planted it would grow into a stately tree with two main branches, and that as long as the tree would thrive so long would the descendants of the two sons of the donee prosper in this world, but if any accident should happen to the tree, then their descendants would suffer. This prophecy has been verified as regards one part of it. The right branch of the tree was blown down by a heavy storm during the Mutiny, and with it fell the elder house of Gonda. The junior house now thrives under shelter of the left branch. We sincerely wish it perennial vigor and vitality.

THE EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY COURT.

IV.

MESSRS George Smith and Company of Glasgow have exhibited some splendid specimens of ornamental castings. The samples of cast iron gates, railings and pillars shewn inside the shed are certainly worth noticing, but to have some idea of neatness of their workmanship and beauty of the design one must inspect carefully the porticoes, fountains, and lamp-posts shewn by them outside the machinery shed. We must also draw the reader's attention to the band-stand erected on the south side of the tank by the same firm.

On the west of the last named stand Messrs Robinson and Sons have made a good show of wood working machinery. They have been awarded gold medals for almost all of their machines. The saving of labour and time effected by these machines is understood best when seen working. A piece of wood say 10 feet long by 1 foot in width can be sawn, plained to thickness and sand-papered both sides in a few minutes by a single person. Various operations of mortising, drilling, turning, moulding, dove-tailing &c. can also be done in a very short time by these machines.

We then come to Messrs Haywood Tyler and company of London—makers of sodawater and all other ærated water machines. They have been awarded 3 gold medals one for Macdonald's patent bottling machine, one for Howard's patent wiring machine and another for sodwater machinery in general. We may draw special attention of our readers to their Macdonald's patent bottling machine capable of syrupping corking and delivering to the wire 120 dozens of bottles per hour, requiring only one man to work it, who simply supplies the bottles and corks to the machine. Another most interesting machine is their Davis's patent filling machine by which they can produce as good ærated waters at 70 pounds pressure as can be produced with 120 pounds in the ordinary manner. The secret is that they insert a tube to the bottom of the bottle, and so allow the water to enter quickly upwards, instead of dashing downwards. The mechanical means by which this is accomplished are both ingenious and simple; this machine is equally suited for bottling beer and wines, and the advantages of the system for these liquors are said to be very great.

On the north, next to the above stand is a Phœnix Patent grain separating machine, exhibited by Messrs Macknight Anderson and Company (Calcutta); it is capable of separating 10 tons of any mixed grain per day of 12 hours. From the sample of grains separated by this machine exhibited there it seems that the machine does its work perfectly.

Continuing northwards we come to the stand where Messrs Flury and Company have exhibited a puncka-pulling machine worked by electricity. This machine, we are afraid, is not yet of any practical good, as the question is not to pull the punkha by machinery but to do so at a less cost than what is required to do by manual labour. The most interesting of all the exhibits in this stand is an oil-mill of Mr. Geo-Das Mere's Patent manufactured by Messrs Khettra Mohun Bysack and sons. This mill will extract oil from 4 maunds of grain in a day of 12 hours. Being built of cast iron, a greater pressure is secured and the oil is expressed in one third the time taken by the old wooden mills of similar construction. It requires only a quarter of a horse power to drive it and one person can attend to 12 of these mills.

We next come to some Tea machinery (Kinmond's Patent) made by Messrs Marshall Sons and Co. of Goinsborough. The centrifugal rolling machine exhibited here is capable of rolling 50 maunds of green leaf a day. It might be interesting here to our general readers to know that the green tea-leaves after they are gathered from the plants are left a little while to wither in the shade and then rolled. This process of rolling used to be done by hand in former days and even now in many small and backward plantations, but rolling machines are getting fast introduced now and making great saving of time and money. The rolled leaves are then allowed to be in little heaps for a while till they change their colour from green to reddish brown by fermentation. They are then taken to the hearths and dried. The process of drying till lately used to be carried on on brick or stone hearths where the tea-leaves have to be constantly stirred for fear of their getting overdried or taking fire. Kinmond's Patent tea-drier here exhibited has completely overcome this difficulty as the leaves are dried in this machine with air heated to the required temperature.

Messrs Ahmutty and Co. have exhibited some machine tools principally of English make, they being agents to the makers; they have also exhibited some castings of fair quality made in their own Factory at Howrah besides some joiner's, carpenter's, and Engineer's tools.

Moving westward and then turning to our left we come to a small interesting machine exhibited by Messrs Nilcolson and Son for shelling rice. It is worked by two coolies and is capable of shelling 15 munds of rice in a day of 8 hours. It can also be worked by bullock or steam-power.

A little towards the South Messrs. Jessop & Co., have exhibited several engines and a threshing machine made by Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln. A threshing machine is used for threshing or separating the grain from the straw and chaff, an operation which is usually carried on in our country by bullocks treading round and round on a little heap of dried crop or by beating it on an inclined wooden plank and separating the grain from the straw. This machine is capable of threshing and finishing 120 quarters of barley or wheat in a day of 10 hours including stoppages. We must draw the reader's attention to another exhibit the "Hindoostan plough" for which they have obtained the highest prize at the late trial of agricultural implements held on the Maidan a few days ago. It is capable of ploughing the soil 6 inches deep and being very cheap

(Rs. 16) it has been brought within the means of many of our poor peasants. Messrs. Jessop and Co., have also exhibited a wooden model and a drawing of Turner's Patent self-adjusting safety cotton opener; it is used for preparing and mixing the cotton brought to the presses before baling. It is a well known fact amongst cotton pressing companies that numerous break-downs caused simply through lumps of unopend cotton being pushed into the presses causing unequal strain during the final pressure on the bale; a break down from this cause could not possibly occur where this machine is used. It can be driven either by steam, bullock or hand power. Messrs J. and Co. have also exhibited some specimens of castings from their own works at Calcutta amongst which a large toothed wheel about 10 feet in diameter is worth noticing. Amongst other important exhibits of Messrs J. and Co. are some Hungarian flour-mills. These mills are rapidly replacing old grinding mills with mill-stones. Reducing and crushing the wheat is effected by chilled cast iron-rollers. The flour produced in these mills is of superior quality to that obtainable from the old mills.

Messrs. Samuelson and Co. have exhibited some of their well known types of reapers. These machines are very useful to large farmers for harvesting very large areas within a short time. These machines are principally drawn by horses in England, but can be so altered as to fit a pair of bullocks.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT HAS been decided that the Calcutta International Exhibition will be extended to the 8th March.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has vindicated his own character by instructing Mr. Macaulay to withdraw the Sterndale clause in the Bengal Municipal Bill. We did not for a moment believe that he would lend himself to a jobbery, and his statement at the last sitting of the Bengal Council was both fair and honorable.

AS WE had anticipated His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mundlik C. S. I. of Bombay an Additional Member of His Excellency's Legislative Council. This appointment will bring strength to the native element in the Council. This is the first time a native of Bombay has been appointed to the Vice-regal Council, and the choice could not have fallen upon a better man.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following telegrams regarding the agitation of the Bengal Tenancy Bill published by the *Englishman*:

London, February 13.—The Hon. Edward Stanhope presents a petition to-morrow, Thursday, against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The petition which bears the signature of nearly two thousand Maharajahs and other Zemindars of Behar, declares that the Bill, as it stands, confiscates the Zemindars' property and is of a most injurious nature to the true interests of the country. The petition concludes by challenging an enquiry into the matter. The Hon. Edward Stanhope has given notice in the House of Commons of a question which he intends putting to the Government, and which will run as follows:—Whether the Government are prepared to postpone the Bill to permit of a further enquiry in deference to the prayer of the Zemindars.

Lord Stanley of Alderley has given notice in the House of Lords of a question as to the omission of Sir Richard Garth's minute from the official papers on the Bill.

His Lordship will also press, at the same time, for an answer, respecting the circumstances which led to the omission on the part of the Government of India to consult the Judges of the High Court and other people of standing as to their views on the Bill.

Sir Henry Ricketts' Committee had to be postponed this week on account of the Parliamentary crisis attendant on the vote of Censure, but it has arranged to meet next Monday when steps will be taken to draft a petition to both the Houses of Parliament against the Bill.

DISASTROUS news from Egypt. Sinkat has fallen! The following telegram has been received on the subject:

London February 12.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in bringing forward his motion in the House of Lords to-day, said that the disasters in the Soudan were owing to the vacillating policy of the Government. He made a speech violently attacking Ministers' policy in Egypt. Earl Granville, in reply, vindicated the Government's policy, and in the course of his remarks stated that Admiral Hewett had received orders to relieve Tokar, if possible. The relief of Sinkat, his lordship said, was after the defeat of Baker Pacha impossible. The British Government, he said, had no intention to annex Egypt, and troops would remain there only until a stable Government had been secured. It was impossible, his lordship said, to govern Egypt from London; but it had been decided to appoint a first-rate man to represent the British Government in Cairo who would recommend efficient men for civil and military service in Egypt.

What a pass things in Egypt are coming to!

IN THE meantime English public opinion is excited against the Ministry. A vote of censure has been passed by the House of Lords, *vide* the following telegram:

London, February 13.—The House of Lords, last night, agreed to Lord Salisbury's motion, condemning the policy of the Government in the Soudan, by 181 votes to 81.

We do not think the Ministry will resign. If things come to the worst, they may dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country by anticipating a general election which is due at the end of the year.

WE BELIEVE it is now definitely settled that the Bengal Tenancy Bill will not be passed this session. Although the Select Committee are unremitting in their industry—they meet thrice a week for nearly four hours each sitting—still they have not been able to go through more than half the Bill yet. It is true that that they will be able to proceed much faster with the later sections of the Bill, which involve less controversial points, but we doubt whether the first revise of the Bill by the Select Committee will be ready before the middle of March. The revised Bill will be published for general information and will not be taken up by the Council till November next. In the mean time it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor will appoint a roving Commission for the purpose of testing the adaptability of the provisions of the Bill to the circumstances of different districts. We had said before that the appointment of this Commission would be like putting the cart before the horse. Such a Commission ought to have preceded the Bill. But if a Commission is to be appointed, we hope it will be appointed on a broad basis. We would recommend that the new Commision be formed on the lines of the Indigo Commission of 1860, consisting of both official and non-official members, and that a law be passed to enable it to take evidence on oath.

THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY is the oldest Native scholastic institution in Calcutta. It was founded more than half a century ago by an enterprising private individual, and although it has weathered many viscissitudes of fortune, it still holds its ground as one of the principal schools of this city, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Babu Becharam Chatterjea. Dr. Hunter presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Seminary. The Indian Macaulay as he is not inaptly called has a happy knack of mastering the history of any institution which he takes in hand and educing the most salient points from it. Thus in his speech at the Oriental Seminary, which scarcely took more than a quarter of an hour in delivery, he gave a succinct history of the institution, its leading features in the past and its wants in the future. The oldest student of the Seminary could not have given a more vivid account of his Alma Mater than Dr. Hunter did. There was one remark made by the eloquent speaker to which we would invite the attention of our European fellow-subjects in this country. He said: "I consider it is not only the privilege, but also the duty of Englishmen in this country who come and cast their lot among you, to take an interest, not only in the work which falls to them every day, not only to their official duties, but also to the general welfare of the country." Alas! how few Europeans in India realize the truth of this noble principle.

WE THANK Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore Mus. Doc. C. I. E. for so worthily performing the part of the national host to the foreign visitors, who have come to this capital from the continents of Europe, Australia, and America. It would not have been to our credit, if those gentlemen had gone back to their countries without a reception of some kind from the native community of Calcutta. The distinguished Raja, who has been so much honored by foreign countries, appropriately took up this role upon himself. And the entertainment he gave was worthy of his taste and munificence. About 150 foreigners from Europe, Australia, and America were invited to a musical *soiree*, and entertained with a substantial dinner. Mr. Joubert who spoke on behalf of the guests at the dinner thanked the Raja in brief but appropriate terms. We give his words below:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot sufficiently thank our noble host for the princely reception and hospitality, which he has given us to-night, and for the rare musicial treat, which it would not have been possible for us to enjoy anywhere else. We feel that we cannot repay the obligations under which he has laid us in any better way than by cherishing for ever in our hearts the feelings of gratitude, which his cordiality and geniality have evoked. Let us, therefore, drink the health of the Rajah with enthusiastic cheers."

The Raja replied happily:

The Rajah was personally indebted to Mr. Joubert for having put facilities in the way of his getting up the party that evening by bringing people of different nationalities together in the metropolis. His thanks were next eminently due to the distinguished guests themselves for having honored him with their presence on that occasion, and for having thus given him the opportunity of showing his feelings of great respect and gratitude, through their representatives, towards the countries whose sovereigns and public bodies had shown him signal marks of honor in the shape of Orders of Knighthood and other substantial gifts. Music, he said, was his only treasure, and the only means through which he was enabled to bring about that social gathering. Harmony was the chief element of music, and he hoped sincerely that this harmony would be applied with reference to the meeting that evening, and, on a more extended scale, with reference to the intercourse of India with all the natives of the world.

This was an international gathering of a most pleasant description. It forms an interesting episode of the great International Exhibition.

WE ARE glad to learn that a student of the Presidency College, Babu Kalikrishna Banerjea, stands first in Sanskrit at the B. A. examination of this year, and is entitled to the Radhakant Gold Medal. We congratulate Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea, Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, on this brilliant success of his pupil.

WE WERE beseiged yesterday by a crowd of candidates who have appeared at the last Pleadership examination, which concluded on Saturday last, bitterly complaining of the nature of the questions set to them. In the first place they complain of a wide disparity in the character of the questions set to them and to B.L. candidates, though the privileges of B. Ls. and District Court Pleaders are widely different. The questions given to pleadership candidates are for the most part outside text-books, consisting of examples and illustrations requiring a thorough practical knowledge, while those given to B. L. candidates are generally confined to text-books. We are told that questions of this kind were never before set to Pleadership candidates. Then the pleadership examination is divided into two grades, the higher and the lower; the last is abolished from 1885, but two years' grace was allowed in 1882 to candidates for the lower grade examination, but practically this indulgence will come to nothing, if the candidates at the last examination be thrown out by unprecedentedly difficult questions. These candidates we think deserve special consideration as this is the last chance they have. Then again the number of passing marks for the Pleadership examination is nearly double of what is given for the B. L. examination, the candidate for the first are required to attain 62½ per cent. in each branch for the higher grade and 50 per cent. for the lower grade, while the B. L. candidate is required to attain only 33 per cent. We believe the candidates for the pleadership examination about two months ago submitted a petition for the equalization of marks for the pleadership and B. L. candidates, but no reply has yet been vouchsafed. We trust the orders on this petition will be passed before the results of the last pleadership examination are noted, so that the present candidates may have the benefit of any reduction that may be made. We hope a generous consideration will be shewn to the candidates for the last pleadership examination in all the matters, which have been brought to our notice, and to which we have had time to advert only briefly.

WE ARE glad to learn that in the M. A. (Honor) examination this year the first place in the first division in English has been won by Mr. Jogen Chunder Dutt. For the last two or three years no candidate was we are told considered fit to be placed first in the first division. This makes young Mr. Dutt's success so much the more creditable. Besides his Diploma as M. A. and the certificate of Honor, he will receive the University Gold Medal and a prize of books of the value of Rs. 100. Mr. Jogen Chunder Dutt is the son of our well-known-townsman Mr. O. C. Dutt. We congratulate our young friend on his brilliant success. He is a chip of the old block—a member of the nest of the singing birds of Rambagan.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter of the Bengal Government :

From—Colman Macaulay, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Munpl. Dept.,—To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 280 Mct., dated 23rd October 1883, and subsequent report, in which you state that Kumar Girijanath Roy of Dinagepore has expressed his desire to extend the drainage works of the town of Dinagepore at his own expense for the benefit of his fellow townsmen, and that he has deposited a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the Government treasury as a first instalment of the funds that will be required for the work. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to amount to Rs. 20,000.

In reply, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to convey to the Kumar an expression of the Lieutenant Governor's satisfaction at this proof of his public spirit and liberality. The Public Works Department will be requested to make arrangements for conducting the priliminary surveys, and for preparing the detailed plans and estimates of the work without delay.

The Maharaj-Kumar of Dinagepore belongs to one of the most ancient Houses of Bengal, the liberality of which is well known. We are glad to observe that the young Maharaj Kumar is treading in the footsteps of his ancestors. By the bye may we enquire why is not the family title of Maharaja yet conferred upon him ? It was promised to him by Sir Richard Temple and Lord Northbrook as soon as he would attain majority.

SYUD AHMED, the distinguished Mahomedan Reformer, on his visit to Lahore, was presented with an address by the Lahore Indian Association and in reply gave expression to sentiments for union among the Hindus and Mahomedans, which ought to be dissiminated through the length and breadth of the country. Referring to the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh he said :

The chief cause that led to the foundation of this College was, as I believe you are aware of, that the Mahomedans were becoming more and more degraded and poor every day. Their religious prejudices had kept them back from taking advantage of the education offered by the Government Colleges and Schools ; and consequently it was deemed necessary that some special arrangement should be made for them. It can be thus illustrated ; suppose there are two brothers, one of whom is quite vigorous and healthy while the other is ill and is decaying ; then it will be the duty of his other brother to help him towards his recovery. This was the thought which led *me* to the foundation of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College. But I am happy to be able to say that both brothers receive the same instruction in that College. All the rights at the College which belong to one who calls himself a Mahomedan, belong without any restriction to him also who calls himself a Hindu. There is not the least distinction between the Hiddus and the Mahomedans. Only he can claim the reward who earns it by his own exertions. Both Hindus and Mahomedans are equally entitled to scholarships at the College ; both are treatad equally as boarders. I regard the Hindus and Mahomedans as my two eyes. The people would generally mark a difference by calling one the right, and other the left eye ; but I regard both Hindus and Mahomedans as one single eye. I wish I had only one eye ; in which case I could compare them with advantage to that single eye.

By the word *nation*, I mean both Hindus and Mahomedans. This is the way in which I define the word *nation*. In my opinion, it matters not whatever be their religious belief, because we cannot see anything of it ; but what we see is that all of us, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, live on one soil, are governed by one and the same ruler, have the same sources of our advantage, and equally share the hardships of a famine. These are the various grounds on which I designate both the communities that inhabit India by the expression Hindu nation ; and while a member of the Legislative Council I had at heart the prosperity of this very nation.

Nobly said. We wish all Hindus and Mahomedans were of the same mind.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Debendranath Tagore has headed the subscription-list of the Peary Chand Mitra memorial with the munificent sum of Rs. 1,000.

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

MOZUFFERPORE.

A Meeting of the Land-holders of this district took place at Baghi on Sunday the 3rd February, where a large number of Zemindars of the neighbourhood attended.

Baboo Ramdhary Sahoy was unanimously voted to the Chair.

The following resolutions were passed.

1.—Moved by Moonshee Harpershad Singh, seconded by Baboo Jardeyali Singh.

That this Meeting vigorously protests against the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Select Committee; its provisions are such as are caculated to destroy the Indian aristocracy and bring the two principal parties interested in land to constant loggerheads. Carried unanimously.

2.—Moved by Baboo Srikishun Singh, seconded by Baboo Deegumber Sahoy.

That this Bill will seriously hamper monitary dealings between Zemindars and money-lenders in as much as the reduction of the rights and the increase of difficulties connected with the landed property will not induce the latter to advance any money in their need. Carried unanimously.

3—Moved by Baboo Birjcoomar Sahoy, seconded by Baboo Ramashur Proshad.

Unfortunately if this Bill becomes law our confidence in the justice and legislation of the Government, will be deeply shaken. Carried unanimously.

4.—Moved by Baboo Suntoo Lall, seconded by Baboo Girwardhary Lall.

In view of the delay in the Select Committee's report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and of the injury being done to the Land-holders owing to the present unsettled state of the Ryots who are led to believe all kinds of stories adverse to the Land-holder's interest the Government of India be petitioned through the T. L. Association to relieve us from suspense by publishing in a brief form the proceedings of the different meetings of the Select Committee on the Rent Bill, so as to give us an idea of the modifications and changes this Bill has undergone, and the stage in which it lies at present.

PURNEAH.

A large and influencial meeting of zemindars and planters of the Purneah district was held to-day to protest against the Tenancy Bill, at which resolutions were unanimously passed to the following effect:—first, that if the Government abrogate the permanent settlement, the zemindars should be compensated; second, that the provisions of the Bill tend to creat disputes and foster litigation; third, the abolition of distraint was condemned; fourth, the facilities afforded for transfer of tenures were declared to be ruinous both to zemindars and ryots; fifth, that the destruction of zemindars' rights in waste lands is most unjust; sixth, that the provisions for enchancement of rent are generally unfair; seventh, that the existing laws regarding rights of occupancy do not require alteration.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 16th February, 1884.

During the past fortnight there has hardly been any interesting change in the commerce of this country. Want of animation continues to prevail over our several markets and operations restricted within narrow limits.

Piece-Goods market continues much the same as before ; the demand for Grey Shirtings 7 to 8 lbs still remain in force but only for Bengal whilst White goods remain without enquiry. Turkey Reds found buyers to a limited extent.

Yarns.—This market has been very quiet, neither the import sorts nor the country manufactures have been sought for.

Exports.—This market experienced much inactivity during the period under review, in consequence of the approach towards close of the commercial season.

Indigo operations have been closed.

Tea transactions very much reduced and will soon terminate.

Oil-seeds.—The old crop has become exhausted and limited operations in the new for forward delivery transpired to a small extent.

Rice transanctions have rather been confined within narrow limits.

Ballam	..	2-12 to 3.

There has been a fall of 2 to 4 annas per B. md,

In Jute—accumulations have been unusually heavy—prices ere long must further decline to suit the purposes of buyers if they will only withhold operations for a short time. Present rates are the following :

Daorah low to good	..	3-4 to 4
Other descriptions	..	4 to 5

MONETARY.

Stringency continues to prevail over the money market and likely to continue for some time, but no change was made in the rates of discount and interest, 9 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on Government Securities.

Government Securities after various fluctuations remained quiet—and prices ruled weaker at the close as follows :

4 per cent.	..	96-12
4½ per cent.	..	100-8 to 101-12

In Joint-Stock Shares—nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
Moharanee Surnomoye, C. I., Cossimbazar	13	4	0
The Executive Engineer, Julpigoree	4	8	0
Raja Gunput Sing Bahadoor, Mirzapore	6	10	0
Hurrydoss Beharydoss Dasa, Esq., Kattywar	13	4	0
M. Jhangavali Moodar Esq., Madras	6	10	0
Ray Dhunput Sing Bahadoor, Azeemgunge	13	4	0
Baboo Ramsunder Gan, Mymensing	5	0	6
,, Keshubchunder Acharjee Chowdhry, Muktagacha	13	0	0
,, Kallyprusunno Banerjee, Colonelgunge, Allahabad	20	0	0
,, Mothooranath Sen, Bankipore	8	0	0
,, Jadoogopal Banerjee, Jhansi	13	12	0
,, Banymadhub Gangooly, Bhaunagar	6	10	0
,, Mohendranath Mookerjee, Fatiabad, Chittagong	7	4	0
,, Hemchunder Borooah, Gowhatty	13	0	0
,, Nebarunchunder Banerjee,, Foolbari	19	8	0
,, Beharylal Banerjee, Koshba	13	0	0
,, Promodachurn Banerjee, Agra	13	4	0
Baboo Kedarnath Banerjee, Midnapore	20	0	0
,, Jogendronath Mookerjee, Dumkah	6	10	0
,, Obinashchunder Ghose, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Rungeydhary Singh, Raghabpore Dewary	15	0	0
,, Troylucknath Roy, Baganbari, Olpur	6	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—13*th February* 1884.

General.—7th Feby.—Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack, Tempo Sub Depy Colr, Narail, Jessore, leave for two months, from the 26th ult :

Mr C A Kell, Dist and Sess Judge, Nuddea, to act in the first grade of Sess Judges, from the 23 ult.

9th Feby.—Mr R F Rampini, C S, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

In supersession of the order of the 8th ult, Mr J Whitmore, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, furlough for 33 days, from the 11th ult.

Mr J Whitmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr and Sub-Judge on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the dist Burdwan.

11th Feby—Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter, offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr Rungpore, on leave, is posted to sudder station of the dist of Dacca.

12th Feby—Mr K J Badshah, Asst Magte colr, in charge of the Madaripore sub-divn of the Fureedpore dist, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Dutt to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Jungyporn, Moorshedabad, during absence on leave of Baboo Kali Kumar Roy Chaudhri.

Ecclesiastical—6th Feby—The Rev F R Michell to be Chaplain of St James' Church, Calcutta, from the date on which he joined.

The Revd A Kitchen to be Junior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital from date on which he was relieved of his apptnt as offg Chaplain of St James' Church, Calcutta.

Registration—7th Feby—Moulvie Syed Mahomed Ali Khan, Special Sub—Registrar, Bhagulpore, leave for one month, from the 15th inst.

Moulvie Syed Hossien Quilly Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar, Colgong, Bhaugulpore, to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Bhaugulpore, during absence of Moulvie Syed Mahammed Ali Khan.

Baboo Grish Chunder Chakrabarti to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Colgong Bhagulpore, vice Moulvie Syed Hossain Quilly Khan, on deputn.

Education—5th Feby—Mr A Ewbank, Principal, Patna College, furlough for one day, in extension of the furlough granted him under the order of the 2nd April 1883.

11th Feby—Mr J H Fisher, Professor, Patna College, to be a Professor in the Hooghly College, from the 31st ult.

Opium.—12th Feby—Mr P Cosserat, Sub-Depy Opium agent, Gya, is promoted to the second grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, from the 24th July, 1883, vice Mr C Wintle, retired.

Mr H F Campbell, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Azimgurh, is promoted to the third grade of Sub-depy opium Agents, from the 24th July, 1883, vice Mr Cosserat.

A Flyter, Sub-depy Opium Agent, Goruckpore, is promoted to the fourth grade of Sub-Depy Opium Agents, from the 24th July, 1883, vice Mr H F Campbell.

Mr A Christian, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Etawah, is promoted temply to the second grade of Asst Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, from the 24th July, 1883, vice Mr G R Carter.

Mr A W Blair, sub pro tem, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the third grade, is confirmed in that grade from the 26th July, 1883, vice Mr G M Carter.

Mr J S R Innes, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Moradabad is promoted temply to the third grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, from the 24th July, 1883, vice Mr R W Blair.

Mr G W Dick Lauder, Probny Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Sultanpore, to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of the fourth grade, from the 24th July, 1883, vice Mr R W Blair.

Mr C M Jerdon, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Excise—19th Jany—Baboo Abinash Chunder Sen, Excise Inspr,-Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divns, privilege leave for two months, from the 28th Jany, 1884.

Medical—11th—Feby—The following gentlemen to form a Committee for the management of the Uluberia Dispensary in the dist or Howrah :—

The Munsif Uluberia, ex-officio Member.

Members—Mr A W Downes, Manager, Bowreah Cotton Mills, Baboo Charu Chunder Ghose, Baboo Dakinapada Roy Chowdhry, Baboo Umeshchundra Dass, Baboo Tincowri Ghose, Baboo Harish Chundra Banerjee, Baboo Ramjeeban Chatterjea, and Baboo Issan Chunder Dutta.

12 Feby—Asst Surg Dino Bundhoo Dutt temply to have medical charge of the Civil station of Noakholly from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Khoolna.

Municipal—6th Feby—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Bogra Municipality of Mr D Sunder, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to be their Vice-Chairman.

7th Feby—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Madaripore Municipality, in the dist of Furreedpore :—

Baboo Guru Presad Sen, Baboo Saroda Kant Sen, Lala Behary Lal Rai, and Baboo Aditya Chandra Banerjea.

Road Cess—7th Feby—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following gentlemen are apptd members of the Branch Road Committee of Palamow :—

Asst Comr, Palamow, Ex-officio Member and Chairman.

Baboo Boobun Mohun Burai, Member and Vice-Chairman.

Asst Supdt of Police, Palamow, Ex-officio Member.

Asst Consvr of Forests, Ex-officio Member.

Members—Baboo Kishen Bukhs Rai, Thakurai Jakiu Prosad Singh, Thakurai Rhugbut Dyal Singh, Thakurai Dwarka Prosad Singh, Thakurai Lanhaiya Dyal Singh, Baboo Ram Churn Singh Baboo Runjeet Singh, Thakur Hurrihur Charun, Kuwar Laljee Singh, Baboo Inder Nath Singh, Baboo Sribux Rai, Aktoari Nund Kishore and Munshi Rundhir Singh.

19th Feby—Rajah Hurbulhub Narayan Singh Bahadoor, is re-apptd a member of the Bhagulpore District Road Committee.

The following gentlemen are also apptd members of the same Committee:—

Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen, Manager of Bunali Raj, Moonshe abdool Kader Khan, and Mr A S Womack, c s, Asst Magte Bhaugulpore.

Baboo Dhiraj Kharan and Baboo Jorunte Missir are apptd members of the Dist Road Committee of Monghyr.

The following notifns are re-published from the *Assam Gazette*:—

30th Jany—Mr J Kennedy, Superny Asst Comr, second grade, act in the first grade, from the 1st Jany, 1884.

Mr R S Greenshields, Asst Comr, third grade, to act in the second grade, from the 12th Jany, 1884.

Judicial Department—5th Feby—Baboo Shyam Chand Dhur, Additional Munsif of Dacca, is vested with the powers of the Judges of a Court of small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the amount of Rs 50 within the limits of the sudder munsiff of Dacca.

7th Feby—Baboo Ram Gopal Chaki, Offg Sub-Judge of Moorshedabad, to act as Small Cause Court Judge of that dist.

In supersession of the order of the 4th ultimo, Baboo Radhakrishna Sen, Additional Sub-Judge of Pubna, leave for two months, from date on which he availed himself of it.

8th Feby—Baboo Chundra Sekhar Gupta to be an Hony Magte for the Bydo atty Municipal Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

9th Feby—Earle, Asst Magte and Colr, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the first class.

Mr Whitmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criml Procedure.

12th Feby—Mr R Cornish, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 407, and 524 of the Code of Criml Procedure.

Mr G B Dalgleish to be an Hony Magte for the Kanchrapara Bench, in the Nuddea dist, with the powers of a Magte of the third class. This cancels the notifin of the 23th Jany last, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of 30th idem, apptg Mr G B Dalgleish to be an Hony Magte for said Bench.

Mr J S Davidson, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Koorda Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the first class.

Advertisements.

A HAND-BOOK ON MENSURATION FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES.

Containing Geometrical proofs of the rules, 100 typical solutions, 1100 examples for practice and Calcutta University Examination Papers.

Price per Copy 14 *annas including postage.*

To be had from the compiler, M. Ram Ratan Lal, apply 2nd Master, High School, Fyzabad, Oudh.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the construction of an iron screw pile jetty at Mullick's Ghat and will be received by the undersigned up to noon at the 25th instant. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for Jetty."

Drawings of the Jetty are to be seen and specification with form of Tender may be obtained on application to the Engineer.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of about 3,000 Tin-plates for Hackney Carriages, 3,800 Tickets for Drivers, and 2,500 for Bearers.

Samples and further information can be obtained on application to Mr. E. M. Smith, Hackney Carriage Department. Tenders will be received up to noon of 25th instant, sealed, and superscribed "Tenders for Plates and Tickets."

NOBOGOPAL MITTER,
Registrar of Hackney Carriages.

Corporation of Calcutta.

HAY AND STRAW FOR GOWKHANAS.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of hay and straw for one year, from the 1st April next to 31st March 1885.

Deliveries to be made every morning at the Municipal Gowkhanas in such quantities as may be indented for by the Superintendent.

The quantities, more or less, that will be required for the year are 32,700 maunds of best Rice Straw, and 4,600 maunds best sweet hay. Specification, with full particulars, can be obtained on applying at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders to be addressed under cover to the Chairman, marked "Tenders for Straw and Hay" and each to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as an earnest money.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 25th instant, and no later date. The usuel contract agreement will be entered into, and the contractor will be required to lodge Rs. 1,000 security in Government Promissory Notes, for due fulfilment.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

Corporation of Calcutta.

SUPPLY OF CRUSHED FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Tenders for the supply of Crushed Food for Cattle are invited, and will be received by the Chairman up to noon of the 25th instant.

Specification and form of Tender to be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

Rs. 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

WANTED.

A Head Master for the Garulia Samnuggur Jute Factory Co.'s School. Salary Rs. 25 to 30 per month. Applicants must hold F. A. Certificates.

Apply by letter to WM. SMITH,
Samnuggur.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.

An experienced Draftsman wanted for the office of Engineer in Chief Construction Section Tirhoot State Railway, Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to Engineer in Chief Tirhoot State Railway, Mozufferpore.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by L. P. D. Broughton and Robert Belchambers Esqrs. the Commissioners of partition appointed under a Decree dated the 6th day of January 1881 and made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Goods of Prince Golam Mahommed deceased and in Suit No. 746 of 1876 wherein Shahzadah Amed Halimoozumaun the son of the deceased above named is Plaintiff, and Shahzadee Currumunnissa Begum the Daughter of the deceased abovenamed, Imtiazoonnissa Begum the widow of the deceased abovenamed, Mohatollah Bibee who claims to be a widow of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Furrock Shah, son of the Plaintiff and grandson of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Nussurooddeen Hyder, the son of Shahzadee Omdah Begum deceased and grandson of the said deceased abovenamed, and Fuckroonnissa Begum, Fuckeer Jehan Begum, Rookea Begum, Secunder Begum, Hossein Jehan Begum and Fuzloonnissa Begum, the grand daughters of the said deceased abovenamed are Defendants. Pursuant to an order of the said High Court made in the said suit on and bearing date the 10th day of January 1884, at the Administrator General's Office on the Top floor of the Court House at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 19th day of March 1884, the following valuable property in the Town of Calcutta belonging to the said Estate and which is well worthy the attention of Capitalists will be put up for sale:

All the Three Storied House Godowns and Premises Numbered 1 and 2 (formerly Nos. 4 and 5) Church Lane now occupied by Messrs. Sandersons & Co. Mr. Bruce Eleis and Shaik Secunder at rents at present aggregating the sum of Rupees 1,100 per mensem, together with the land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the some are created and built containing by estimation Two Biggahs one cottah and 12½ chittacks and butted and bounded as follows on the North by Hare Street, on the South by the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Moran & Co., on the East by Church Lane and on the West by the Metcalf Hall or public Library.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5, Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(Sd.) GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The 15th February 1884.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale Room in the Court House on Saturday the 15th of March next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 229 of 1880 (wherein Manickyomye Chowdhraney is plaintiff and Doorga Churn Chatterjee and others are defendants) and dated the 27th day of May 1880 the undermentioned property of the defendants, namely.—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected or built containing by estimation 9 cottahs 10 chittacks and 7 feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and numbered 45 and 46 formerly 26 and 27 Mullunga Lane in the town of Calcutta aforesaid and bounded on the North partly by the Premises No. 48 belonging to Sumboo Chunder Chatterjee Mullunga Lane, partly by the dwelling house of the late Nilmoney Chatterjee and partly by the house belonging to the said Sumboo Chunder Chatterjee and Kristo Chunder Bannerjee No. 47 Mulungah Lane, on the South by Obhoy Churn Haldar's Lane, on the East by Sreemutty Joggodumba Dossee's tenanted land and on the West by Mullangah Lane.

The abstract of Title and Condition of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 5 Hastings Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Plaintiff's Attorney
Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the 22nd January 1884.

R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mackinzie Lyall and Co, will sell by auction to the highest bidders, at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday the 20th current, an Extensive Invoice of *Musical Instruments* of every description, to which the especial attention of the Public is invited.

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KERR TARRUCK & Co.

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HIGH COURT NOTICE.

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The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

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18	×	12	×	11	„	55
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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

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Rs.	15				19			23	26 each.

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Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

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Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

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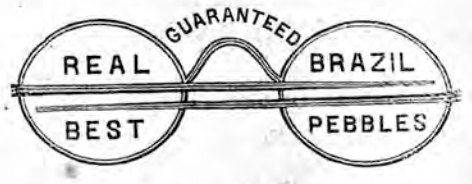

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Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

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This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

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Salary to commence from Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 70 by biennial increment of Rs. 5 with travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem.

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Specimens of this, the *most truly beautiful* and *artistic of all artificial work, may be seen, and fees*, which are the same as in London, obtained on application.

31, *Chowringhee.*

December 1883.

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Without profits.

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25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Aige next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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